

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER WEEK

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize efforts in Northwest Ohio to celebrate the beginning of National Volunteer Week in America. It is very hard to imagine our country without its corps of ready, willing and able volunteers. So strong and proud is America's history of volunteerism, that the concept and nature of "American Volunteerism" has become an institution by which the world recognizes and understands our national identity of compassion and caring for our fellow humankind.

Has there ever been a time in our history that there were not volunteers ready to lend a hand? Beginning with Paul Revere and extending right through to the response of emergency and medical personnel to last week's tragedy in Oklahoma—Americans have always been ready to help their fellow citizens.

While volunteerism in America does not always manifest itself in terms as dramatic as when every available doctor and nurse within a 100-mile radius and beyond rushes to the scene of a tragedy, it is no more important or devoted than the millions of Americans who respond daily and regularly to the unsatisfied needs of their communities.

Here in our community, volunteers feed the hungry, shelter and minister to the homeless, reach out and touch minds that are eager to learn and spirits that yearn to fly. Even in the lives of those whose needs are not borne from necessity, but whose pursuits are dedicated toward service and improvement, volunteers make the day.

I know my colleagues join me in recognizing National Volunteer Week and in saying to every citizen in our community and country who works for a recompense that no amount of money can satisfy, thank you for answering the call, thank you for helping make our country a better place.

TRIBUTE TO DR. NEAL THOMAS JONES

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, my colleague and I rise today to pay tribute to a fine individual of the Eleventh District of Virginia, who has contributed so much to his community.

Dr. Neal Thomas Jones retired as pastor of Columbia Baptist Church in Falls Church, Virginia April 30, 1995 after twenty-six years of dedicated and faithful service. Under Dr. Jones' leadership, the congregation became

one of the largest congregations of any faith in Virginia and a leader among Virginia Baptists. Because of his vision, Columbia Baptist has extended its reach far beyond the traditional religious activities to include an array of intensive community services. Among them are:

World Friends, which provides English As A Second Language Instruction for more than 100 people each week.

Church and Community Ministries, which provides food, clothing, furniture, rent, and transportation to more than 500 people annually.

Columbia Child Development Center which provides Day Care for approximately 200 children on a year-round basis; Care-A-Van which at its peak delivered more than 200 meals weekly and served as a life line for many rescued from homelessness.

Counseling Ministry, which involves crisis prevention and crises prevention measures such as marriage preparation and parenting classes.

Columbia Institute of Fine Arts, which provides instruction to the community in fine arts.

In addition, Columbia Baptist facilities have become a vital resource for various community support groups including Alcoholics Anonymous, Survivors of Incest, Narcotics Anonymous, Alzheimer support groups, Alzheimer Day Care Program, Family Nurturing Training Program, Muscular Dystrophy and other support groups.

Columbia Baptist Church's other activities include working with local Police Departments to provide summer camps for children from disadvantaged areas, working with city and county agencies to provide a myriad of community services to the poor and disadvantaged, and fostering a sister relationship with the Baptists of Moscow before the days of normalized relationship. Furthermore, Columbia Baptist provides facilities for various community events including regional conferences on drug abuse and prevention, and mental health services related to aging, including the White House Conference on Aging in 1995.

Mr. Speaker, we know our colleagues join us in honoring Dr. Jones whose church has attracted the neediest downtrodden elements of our society along with diplomats, members of Congress, professional football coaches, and others who sought spiritual inspiration.

A TRIUMPH OF COMMON SENSE

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, Washington, DC's, Metro deserves high praise for its steadfast resolve which resulted in a common sense agreement on its subway platform edges. Last year, the Department of Transportation insisted that Metro install costly platform edges with bumps in order to warn blind riders and comply with the Americans with Disabilities

Act. However, this huge expenditure would have resulted in little, if any, benefit. In fact, there was disagreement among the organizations representing the visually impaired about the merit of the platform edge requirement. This appeared to be yet another case of the Federal Government forcing compliance simply for the sake of compliance rather than making an effort to meet an actual need. On June 13, 1994, this Member wrote to Metro's general manager, Lawrence Reuter, to urge him to stand up to the DOT bureaucracy and fight for a practical solution. A copy of the letter was also sent to Transportation Secretary Federico Peña.

This Member is pleased that a reasonable agreement has now been reached between Metro and the Federal Transit Administration. Under the agreement, Metro will install a system of transmitters that will allow visually impaired riders wearing wrist beepers to be signaled when they are too close to the edge of the subway platform. This system will be much less expensive than the proposed bumpy platforms and should also provide a higher degree of safety. This Member also commends the Federal Transit Administration for finally demonstrating common sense and flexibility in arriving at this agreement. Too bad it took a confrontation to reach a common sense solution but sometimes that is necessary.

Mr. Speaker, this Member commends to his colleagues the following editorial in support of the agreement from the April 27, 1995, edition of the Washington Post.

METRO PLATFORMS: REASON PREVAILS

It had all the earmarks of a classic legal regulatory battle between a regional agency and the federal government: Metro General Manager Lawrence G. Reuter was bucking an order from the federal government under the Americans With Disabilities Act to rip out and replace all of its subway platform edges as a safety measure for blind riders. Comply or risk federal funding, said the Department of Transportation's Federal Transit Administration. It's too expensive and isn't needed on a system with a good safety record already, replied Mr. Reuter.

We'll sue, said DOT. We're not budging, said Metro, noting that there was a division of opinion among organizations representing people whose vision is impaired as to the usefulness, or potential additional hazards, of the federally mandated surfaces with raised bumps.

But now, after nearly a year of wrangling, bumpy edges are giving way to smooth solutions. The Clinton administration has backed away from its demand, settling instead for agreement by Metro to install a system of transmitters that will signal blind riders wearing wrist beepers that they are close to platform edges. Federal mass transit administrator Gordon J. Linton concluded that the regulation is "so narrow and prescriptive" that "there is not room to exercise judgment or discretion" and agreed to grant Metro's request for a "determination of equivalent facilitation" for the edges that are already along the platforms.

Translation: Score one for good sense. Instead of proceeding with expensive, time-

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

consuming litigation to try to force expensive, revenue-consuming measures to resolve a problem that didn't seem to be one, the federal government though better of it.

TRIBUTE TO THE CIVIC LEAGUE
OF GREATER NEW BRUNSWICK,
INC.

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, May 13, 1995, at the Pines Manor in Edison, NJ, the Civic League of Greater New Brunswick, Inc., will hold its annual dinner. I rise today to pay tribute to this great institution, which has made such a significant difference in the lives of generations of people in Middlesex County.

The Civic League of Greater New Brunswick, formerly the Urban League, was established in 1945 as a civil rights organization. A non-profit, tax-exempt organization, the League's mission is "to enable African Americans and other minority group members to cultivate and exercise their full human potential on par with all other Americans. To accomplish this mission, the Civic League intervenes at all points in the social and economic structure where the interests of African Americans, other racial minorities and the poor are at stake." To accomplish this mission, the League provides community advocacy along with the provision of employment and housing referral services. The League also offers a comprehensive youth development program to help young people become academically successful, emotionally sound and productive contributors to their communities.

The Civic League is governed by a 21-member Board of Directors, volunteers with a diversity of backgrounds and experiences. This policy-making body has set a major agenda for the 1990's which includes more program activities in the health and youth development areas. The Project 2000 Program, supported by corporate volunteers, became one of the first initiatives developed as a result of an increased focus of the organization on early youth development activities. A Middle School Development Program was initiated recently, also with corporate support, to offer classroom support to the public school adolescent population. Since 1970, C. Roy Epps has served as the League's Executive Director. The 25th anniversary of Mr. Epps's leadership of the League was marked 2 months ago with a roast in his honor.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege as the Representative of the Sixth District of New Jersey to pay tribute to this great institution located in my district. The Civic League of Greater New Brunswick is a wonderful example of everything that is good about America—dedicated people working together, often under difficult circumstances, to build a better community and provide our people with a sense of purpose, direction and hope.

TRIBUTE TO THE TOWNSHIP OF
MONTCALM, MI

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize an outstanding township in the State of Michigan. Montcalm Township is like many townships throughout the United States, but it possesses a unique character all its own. On May 20, 1995, the township of Montcalm, MI, will commemorate 150 years of history by celebrating its sesquicentennial anniversary.

Nestled among serene lakes and the surrounding beautiful landscape of mid-Michigan, the township of Montcalm is rich in historical heritage and tradition. Montcalm Township was established on March 19, 1845, and was the pioneer township of what is now Montcalm County. It grew to become an essential township in the region, due primarily to its vast contributions to the rural and logging communities of Michigan.

As the industrial revolution swept the country, the citizens of Montcalm Township succeeded in holding on to much of the area's historical tradition. It maintains its rural connections to this day, while still managing to prosper within the State economy.

The citizens of Montcalm Township are to be commended for providing an impeccable example of a growing community. While excelling in economic excellence, Montcalm Township also provides its residents with the tight knit community feeling of a small town.

Mr. Speaker, Montcalm Township has a colorful history and bright future. Its commitment to the community and its citizens embody the ideals that make this Nation great. I know you will join me in congratulating the citizens of Montcalm Township on their 150th anniversary and wishing them well during their sesquicentennial celebration. We hope Montcalm Township will continue to provide the same example of strong community spirit for the next 150 years.

HONORING DR. MARIO SALVADORI,
DISTINGUISHED EDUCATOR

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I join today with my constituents in the Fifth Congressional District of New York City recognizing Dr. Mario Salvadori.

For more than two decades, Dr. Salvadori has distinguished himself with effective efforts to help his students discover and understand mathematics and science through the wonders of architecture and engineering.

Mr. Speaker, in April 1975, Dr. Salvadori boldly accepted the challenge issued by the New York Academy of Science to "do something to improve mathematics and science education" in the public schools of New York City by volunteering to teach an innovative course, "Why Buildings Stand Up," to 30 disadvantaged seventh-grade students.

Throughout the years, Dr. Salvadori has continued to teach and write books of children

and instructional manual for teachers. At the same time, he has developed an exciting, innovative, and effective program of hands-on activities base upon the familiar urban built environment. Eight years ago, he founded the Salvadori Education Center on the Built Environment [SECBE] to expand the reach of his innovative pedagogy and instructional materials. SECBE has now grown into a nationally known influence for the improvement of science and mathematics education.

In the 20 years since Dr. Salvadori began this noble cause, more than 600 teachers have incorporated the Salvadori methodology into their classroom practice. More than 100,000 students in New York City alone have benefited from their involvement in SECBE programs, demonstrating significant improvement in their mathematics and science studies, and increased motivation to remain in school.

In addition to the effective impact Dr. Salvadori has made upon our educational system, he has emerged as a major force in the field of architecture and engineer. As a partner and chairman of the board of Weidinger Associates, Consulting Engineers, he has had a role in developing and constructing buildings all over the world. He was served on the staffs of Columbia, Princeton and the University of Rome. His publications in the fields of applied mathematics and architecture have been distributed world wide in over a dozen languages. Dr. Salvadori's colleagues have long recognized his brilliance, and he has received numerous medals and awards in architecture and engineering.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with me this day in recognizing Dr. Mario Salvadori, a dedicated educator, a leading architect, and a person who unselfishly gives of his many talents.

CELEBRATING FIFTY YEARS OF
COMMUNITY SERVICE BY THE
AVON CLUB

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to join with my constituents in saluting the members of the Avon Club who are celebrating over 50 years of community service.

The Avon Club was formed in 1944 as a social and community organization with membership open to women age 18 or over who live and work in the municipalities comprising the Avonworth School District. This area includes Ben Avon, Ben Avon Heights, Emsworth, Kilbuck and Ohio Township. It is an honor to represent these communities in the U.S. House as the Representative for the Fourteenth Congressional District and I want to speak to the Members of the House about the outstanding nature of the community service provided by the Avon Club.

The Avon Club was originally started in 1944 by women whose husbands were serving in World War II. Avon Club members aided the war effort by rolling bandages, knitting sweaters and corresponding with servicemen. When the war ended, Avon Club members refocused their activities on a broader array of

social interests and community projects. the Avon Club also established itself as a service organization willing to raise money to support civic improvements and other charitable community organizations.

Each year the Avon Club hosts two major fundraisers to support its many community service activities. An annual fall festival is sponsored in early October and this event features a celebration of the creative, musical, and culinary talents of local district residents. The annual fashion show and luncheon provides an opportunity to enjoy food and good conversation while viewing the latest from the fashion world. In addition to these fundraisers, the Avon Club has published a community telephone directory since 1952. Members canvass their local neighborhoods and all residents, local businesses, and merchants are invited to be listed in this valuable community resource.

Avon Club member dedicated the proceeds from these fundraising activities to the support of several charitable activities. Since 1990, these charitable activities have been managed by the Avon Club Foundation, a nonprofit organization which manages both fundraising activities and the distribution of funds. In 1994, the Avon Club Foundation gave away \$7,671 and brought the total level of philanthropic contributions throughout their 50 years to over \$100,000.

The Avon Club Foundation is guided by long-range goals emphasizing service to education, recreation, the environment and social responsibility. The foundation has donated funds to local parks, schools, sports organizations and also provides assistance to charitable organizations serving women and children. Members of the Avon Club have also volunteered with local recycling efforts and community cleanup days.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting for the Members of the U.S. House of Representatives to join in saluting an organization like the Avon Club. The Members of the Avon Club are to be commended for their energy and neighborhoods together to the benefit of all local residents.

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. MIKE TRACY
AND SGT. TOM VANDERPOOL

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, May 15, the Grand Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police will honor over 100 police officers from across the Nation who were slain in the line of duty. Among those officers are two courageous men from the 36th Congressional District of California who gave their lives to protect others. It is with deep sadness that I join in paying tribute to these individuals, Capt. Mike Tracy and Sgt. Tom Vanderpool.

Mike Tracy and Tom Vanderpool were both gunned down by a robber on February 14, 1994, while they attended a management seminar for employees of the city of Palos Verdes Estates, CA. Both men were model police officers who leave behind family, friends, colleagues, and a community made all the better by their service.

Mike, who was raised in Torrance, CA, first joined the PVE Police Department as a reserve officer in 1966. His colleagues described him as a "cop's cop": instinctive, professional, and supportive of his fellow officers. Those close to him say he liked to "live life to the fullest," and many were touched by his humor and humanity. In his spare time, Mike counseled teenagers in trouble. He was also a husband, and father of two.

Tom spent his early years in law enforcement with the Los Angeles Police Department before beginning 13 years of service with the PVE Police Department. He was respected by his colleagues and occupied a special place in the hearts of needy children in the community. Every Christmas, he would use his patrol car to deliver toys, blankets, and clothing to these children and their families. A husband and father of three, Tom was preparing to celebrate his 36th wedding anniversary shortly before he was killed.

My heart fills with sadness when I think of the tragic circumstances surrounding the deaths of these two officers. The job of our law enforcement officers has changed dramatically from earlier times in our Nation's history. Not only must these officers protect our citizens against dangers unimaginable, but they must increasingly protect themselves from mindless expressions of rage and frustration. We owe an enormous debt of gratitude to those men and women who do the job of law enforcement every day.

A luncheon to award the South Bay Medal of Valor was recently held in my district to honor those who have performed heroic acts in the line of duty. Capt. Mike Tracy and Sgt. Tom Vanderpool were both awarded the medal posthumously. I only wish the legislative schedule had permitted me to be there, as I was when hundreds of Californians including my Governor attended their funeral.

To their families and friends, and to the families and friends of all officers slain in the line of duty, your loved ones were patriots. They gave their lives for ours.

IN HONOR OF GILBERT HERRERA,
OUTSTANDING YOUNG TEXAS-EX

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to rise today to pay tribute to Gilbert A. Herrera, a recipient of the 1995 Outstanding Young Texas-Ex Award. Gilbert was a page in the Texas Senate during the time that I was a Texas State Senator, and we have been great friends ever since. Gilbert's intelligence, enthusiasm, and commitment to excellence have served him well, culminating with this prestigious honor.

The Outstanding Young Texas-Ex Award has been presented annually since 1980 by the Ex-Students' Association to four alumni under the age of 41 who have excelled in their chosen fields of endeavor and have shown loyalty to the University of Texas. The 1995 award will be presented during UT's spring commencement ceremonies on Saturday, May 20.

Gilbert graduated from UT in 1978 with a B.B.A. degree in finance. He is a principal of

G.A. Herrera & Co., a private investment banking firm with offices in Houston and Austin, and he is also a consultant on corporate governance. Gilbert previously served in a variety of corporate finance and banking positions. In 1993 he was appointed by the Supreme Court of Texas to the Commission for Lawyer Discipline, where he serves as chair of its budget committee.

Gilbert also has been active in community service. He is a member of the Board of Advisors for the Texas Product Development Commission. In Houston he served on the Houston Parks Board and as trustee of the Harris County Mental Health and Mental Retardation Authority, where he chaired the Legislative and Employee Benefits Committees. Gilbert is a life member of the Ex-Students' Association, a lifetime member of the Century Club, a member of the Littlefield Society, the UT Chancellor's Council, the MBA Investment Fund, L.L.C., and the Longhorn Associates for Women's Athletics.

Gilbert and his wife, Kari, have been personal friends of mine for many years. Today I join their family and many friends in offering my sincere congratulations to this outstanding young Texas Ex on his selection for this prestigious award. His achievements are a source of pride for his family, his friends, and the University of Texas, and I know that he will continue to distinguish himself in his profession as well as in his service to his community, his State, and his country.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE MEXI-
CAN-AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY
FOUNDATION

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and recognize the Mexican-American Opportunity Foundation [MAOF] as they inaugurate their new facilities on Thursday, May 11, 1995.

MAOF was founded in 1962 by Mr. Dionicio Morales in Los Angeles, CA, and for over 33 years it has provided educational and charitable assistance to the general public and the Latino community. MAOF has developed and administered projects, programs, research and related activities on behalf of the socially and economically disadvantaged youth and adults of our community.

One of the special projects began when Mr. Morales and MAOF recognized the plight of Latina women. Eighteen years ago, MAOF created "Visiones Hispanas", a Hispanic women's conference that focuses on Hispanic women's needs and provides direction on career and education opportunities.

In furthering their mission to assist economically disadvantaged individuals, MAOF has established child care development programs. MAOF founded these centers to provide a bilingual/bicultural learning environment for children. It is a developmental program where children, whether they speak only English or only Spanish, become an integral component of this educational interaction with the teachers. Additionally, MAOF sponsors child nutrition programs, in conjunction with their child

care development centers, to ensure that the children are receiving a nutritious diet.

In short, MAOF has been at the forefront of helping the people of the community advance and prosper through work and education.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I rise to recognize one of the finest community organizations in the country, the Mexican-American Opportunity Foundation, and its founder, Mr. Dionicio Morales. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating them and wishing them continued success in their new facility.

COMMEMORATING THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, this evening I want to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD statements written by two young Armenian students from my district. These letters were written about the Armenian genocide and were selected as award winning essays by the Central California chapter of the Armenian National Committee.

These essays are statements about the suffering the Armenian people incurred at the hands of the Ottoman Turkish government, and about remembering the victims of the genocide. I am honored to represent thousands of Armenians in my district, and equally honored that I can count essay award winners Taleen Kojayan and Denyse Kachadoorian among them.

MANY REASONS TO REMEMBER

(By Taleen Kojayan)

Everyone knows about the Jews and the Holocaust, about the horrible agony they were put through by the Germans. But who knows about what began on the terrible day, April 24, 1915? To most people this is just an ordinary day from the past. It has no meaning, no significance. But, to every proud Armenian, this date means anguish and grief. It reminds them of the torture their people went through years before. It reminds them of Armenian genocide.

"Armenian genocide? Is that the German thing?" said someone. When the word "genocide" is heard, that's what most people think of. Little do they know that there was another genocide, where two-thirds of a nation was wiped off the face of this Earth. One and one-half million Armenian men, women and children massacred.

Who is responsible for the dreadful butchery of the Armenian people? The answer is clear. There is no doubt that the Turks were the ones who wanted to get rid of the Armenians for good.

This wasn't the first time that the Turks had harmed the Armenians. There is a history of conflict between them. For example in 1896, the Turks managed to kill 300,000 Armenians. There were also other instances during 1894, which is the time they began their campaign to wipe out the Armenians.

Of course it isn't logical that 1.5 million Armenians were killed in one single day. The day April 24 was chosen as the beginning for a special reason. On this day, about 200 Armenian intellectuals were gathered from the Turkish city of Istanbul. They were taken to central Turkey and were never heard from again. People are weaker without their lead-

ers, and the Turks knew that. This marked the start of the Armenian genocide.

The first place they wanted "Armenian-free" was Istanbul. Many Armenians lived there who had power and money. They owned businesses and controlled the markets. The Turks were tired of being outnumbered by Armenians in their own city. So, they walked out in the streets beating a big drum. They said they needed Armenian men between the ages of 16 and 60 to fight in the war for them. That was just an excuse.

Some of the richer Armenians paid a fee, called the Bedel, to try to get their sons out of the fighting. Even though the fee was paid, it was ignored and the men still had to go. Others might have known that there was more to the story than what they were being told.

The Turks could have killed the people right there in Istanbul, so why didn't they? Well, the killing couldn't go on in Istanbul because it was close to Europe. The Turks couldn't run the risk of anyone knowing. So, the people were rounded up, taken to central Turkey and then massacred just like the intellectuals.

So began three years of pain and death for the Armenian people. They were tortured in many ways. Most were sent out into the desert with no food or water. It soon became the grave of many helpless Armenians, including a member of my grandfather's family. Some people were hung, and some were shot. The heads of others who were beheaded were displayed on wooden poles. Some little girls who survived this horrible ordeal were found in other homes.

All of this suffering, and who knows about it? No one knows, and no one cares about what happened to us. Why are the Armenians so unimportant to this world? Yes, the massacre happened, and no, we shouldn't live in the past. But something like this should not and cannot be forgotten. When the extermination of a whole race of people is attempted, everyone should remember so that they will learn from our mistakes.

"After all, who remembers today the extermination of the Armenians?"

—Adolf Hitler, Aug. 22, 1939.

We shouldn't forget that the Armenian people made it through. They strived to make sure that the Turks did not succeed. And they accomplished just that, or else I wouldn't be here today. The Armenians survived, and will continue to do so.

"Go ahead, destroy Armenia. See if you can do it. Send them into the desert without bread or water. Burn their homes and churches. Then see if they will not laugh, sing and pray again. For when two of them meet anywhere in the world, see if they will not create a new Armenia."

—William Saroyan.

[Taleen Kojayan is a 10th-grade student at Clovis West High School.]

HORRID MEANS OF SUFFERING

"We will forget our terrible wound and our grief. We will forget, won't we? If we return to our land."

—Vahan Tekeyan, 1918.

(By Denyse Kachadoorian)

Genocide can be defined in five acts: killing members of the group, causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group, deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part, imposing measures intended to prevent births within the groups, or forcibly transferring children of the group to another group. Unfortunately the Armenians living in 1915 experienced these inconceivable acts, but the survivors struggled and overcame many hardships to rebuild their race.

The "Armenian Experience" started during the late 1800s. Armenians suffered greatly under Turkish rule from discrimination, heavy taxation and armed attacks. From 1894 to 1896, the Turks and Kurds, under Sultan Abdul-Hamid II, carried out a campaign to erase Armenians. Hundreds of thousands were killed.

During World War I, Armenia became a battleground between Turkey and Russia. The Turks feared the Armenians would aid the Russians. As a result, they deported Armenians living in Turkish Armenia into the desert of present-day Syria. Approximately 1 million Armenians died of starvation or lack of water alone. Several others fled to Russian Armenia and in 1918 formed an independent republic.

The Armenians people endured horrendous types of suffering—physical, emotional and tragic moral choices. Hunger plagued the minds of many Armenians in 1915. Some people were reduced to eating grass, similar to cattle grazing.

Several diseases were contracted during this time; typhus, dysentery, malaria and others. Lice was a familiar problem for these Armenians. Children who entered orphanages were deloused before anything else. Armenians were forced to live as wild animals, exposed to desert heat by day and freezing cold or rain at night.

Beyond the physical pain, the genocide victims had to deal with emotional suffering. Practically every survivor can name a family member who was murdered during this period.

Although the massacre occurred almost 80 years ago, it continues to touch the present generations. My paternal grandmother, born in 1911 in Armenia, was a survivor. She vividly described her family situation as homeless and broke. Her father, grandfather and uncle were all captured and presumably murdered. They were forced to abandon their homes and linger around the town for any sign of assistance. Relief arrived soon when an uncle, who lived in the United States, gave them enough money to emigrate to America.

In 1915, the world became aware of the Armenian genocide by newspapers, books, articles, official investigations and eyewitness accounts. Even following these valid accounts, the U.S. government has denied April 24 as a day of national recognition of the Armenian Genocide. The debates of 1985 and 1990 clearly reveal that the world is still withholding a formal declaration of these terrible events. The reason behind the U.S. government's decision for rejecting the day is that Turkey is an important NATO ally and jeopardizing the national security over an issue so insignificant would not be in the best interests of the American public.

As a result, the American government denied the day of remembrance to Armenians. This decision was hard to swallow for Armenian-Americans. They felt that the government to which they held allegiance to, contributed to and fought for had slighted them as a race. Armenians who began a new life in the United States decided to put aside their troubles and past experiences and work hard in their new homeland. Their determination and work ethic enabled them to blossom into reputable citizens of this country.

These survivors have rebuilt a proud race with strong family unity, despite the disappointing fact that they are disregarded as victims of an international atrocity by their government. Nevertheless, Armenians are proud of themselves, their fellow brothers and their history.

[Denyse Kachadoorian is in the 11th grade at Bullard High School.]

DR. CHARLES A. BRADY, A MULTI-TALENTED MAN

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, western New Yorkers and the Canisius College community in Buffalo this weekend mourned the passing of Dr. Charles A. Brady, former head of the college's English Department author and literary critic for the Buffalo News for more than half a century.

Dr. Brady was an extremely talented, multifaceted person, as evidenced by the Buffalo News' obituary, which described him as: "A professor, poet, novelist, critic and caricaturist * * *."

In addition to his voluminous literary creations, Dr. Brady will also be remembered fondly by the many generations of Canisius' alumni, like me, who were taught and influenced by him.

Following are his obituary which appeared in the Buffalo News, and an insightful article by Jeff Simon, the News' book editor, which appeared in the paper May 9 and headlined: "A Man of Letters, but Even More, a Man of Life."

CHARLES A. BRADY DIES; CANISIUS PROF., AUTHOR, LITERARY CRITIC FOR NEWS WAS 83

Charles A. Brady, former head of the English Department at Canisius College, author and literary critic for The Buffalo News for five decades, died Friday (May 5, 1995) in Sisters Hospital, following a long illness.

A professor, poet, novelist, critic and caricaturist, Brady had used both pen and wit to illuminate even the darkest recesses of literature for three generations of Western New Yorkers. He was 83.

Brady, who was born April 15, 1912, often pointed out that he was born "the day, the hour and the moment that the Titanic sank."

It was that coincidence, he said, that gave him his "bent for epic things."

For more than 50 years, Brady served as an intellectual beacon to students and residents of the Buffalo area and beyond, contributing to and interpreting the literary scene both here and abroad.

A man of enormous enthusiasm and dauntless energy, Brady since childhood defied a serious heart condition and pursued an active life, often from his bedside at home, or in the hospital.

Brady wrote four novels. One of them, "Stage of Fools: A Novel of Sir Thomas More," outsold any book published by E. P. Dutton in 1953. It was translated into Dutch and Spanish and printed in paperback as well as hard cover.

In 1968, the Poetry Society of America gave first prize to Brady's "Keeper of the Western Gate" and, in 1970, its Cecil Hemley Memorial Award for the best poem on a philosophical theme, "Ecce Homo Ludens."

C.S. Lewis, the eminent British author, once called Brady's critique of his work the best published in Great Britain and the United States.

Brady's literary output was voluminous—from novels, short stories, poems, children's stories, holiday "fantasies," to critical essays and book reviews. Throughout his work ran the deep vein of history.

Son of Andrew J. Brady Sr., a former lumberman who owned freighters on the Great Lakes, and Belinda Dowd of Black Rock, Brady's commitment to literature began at

Canisius College, which he attended after graduating from Canisius High School in 1929. He received his bachelor of arts degree from Canisius in 1933.

During those years, he also played championship tennis and, in the spring of 1987, was named to the Canisius College All Sports Hall of Fame for his undergraduate tennis prowess.

He received a master of arts degree in English from Harvard University and then returned to Canisius at age 23 as an associate professor of English.

A year later, he was promoted to professor and chairman of the English Department, a position he held until 1959, when he continued his professorship until retirement in 1977.

In his more than 40 years at the college, he touched and helped mold the tastes and lives of thousands of students and graduate students, many from other colleges or universities, who also attended his courses or sought his counsel.

The AZUWUR, the Canisius College yearbook, was dedicated to Brady in 1956 and again in 1976.

From 1938 to 1941, Brady directed Canisius College's graduate division, and during World War II, in addition to his English classes, he taught the classics, French, military geography and Renaissance history.

Academically, Brady probably was best known for his lectures and critical studies of Cooper, Marquand, Sigrid Undset, Charles Williams, the Volsunga Saga, John Le Carre and C.S. Lewis. His studies on J.R.R. Tolkien and, more especially, Lewis, have been cited as "definitive in this country."

Copies of Lewis' original letters to Brady, embracing a correspondence that the British author initiated and that continued over a number of years, are in the Bodleian Library at Oxford University.

In addition to "Stage of Fools," Brady's works include "Viking Summer," which combined Norse legend with a present-day Niagara Frontier setting; "This Land Fulfilled" and "Crown of Grass," both historical novels; "Wings Over Patmos," a book of verse; and "A Catholic Reader," a personalized anthology.

For children, he wrote "Cat Royal," "The Elephant Who Wanted to Pray," "The Church Mouse of St. Nicholas" and "Sir Thomas More of London Town." For older children, he wrote "Sword of Clontart" and "The King's Thane."

A short story, "The Foot That Went Too Far," which he had written as an undergraduate, was the origin of the griffin as the Canisius College mascot.

The capstone of his career at Canisius was writing the college's centenary history, "Canisius College: The First Hundred Years." Written over almost five years, the book, unlike most school histories, was done in an impressionistic style, capturing the spirit of the college as well as that of the Niagara Frontier.

Brady wrote for national and international journals, and reviewed books for other major publications, such as The New York Times, the old Herald Tribune, America, Commonweal and the Catholic World.

A man of many talents, including some musical composition, Brady enjoyed drawing line caricatures of authors, many of which were used to illustrate his critical essays and book reviews for The News. His last book review and drawing for The News was printed March 12.

In September 1986, the Burchfield Center at Buffalo State College exhibited his literary caricatures in a one-man show.

A familiar figure on the lecture platform, Brady held the Candlemas Lectureship at

Boston College and gave Notre Dame's Summer Lectures in the humanities.

The News named him "an outstanding citizen" in 1970.

He was the recipient of the Canisius College LaSalle Medal, the highest honor awarded to an alumnus. In 1970, the Canisius Alumni Association presented him with its Peter Canisius Medal for his "scholarly brilliance and teaching excellence that inspired and informed legions of Canisius students."

A longtime resident of the Town of Tonawanda, he moved to Buffalo's Delaware District in the early 1990s.

Brady is survived by his wife of 57 years, the former Mary Eileen Larson; four daughters, Karen Brady Borland and Moira Brady Roberts, both of Buffalo, Sheila Brady Nair of New Bethlehem, Pa., and Kristin M. of London, Ont.; two sons, Erik L. of Arlington, Va., and Kevin C. of Buffalo and 17 grandchildren.

Prayers at 11 a.m. Monday in the George J. Roberts & Sons Funeral Home, 2400 Main St., will precede a Mass of Christian Burial at 11:30 a.m. in Christ the King Chapel at Canisius College, 2001 Main St. Burial will be in Mount Olivet Cemetery in the Town of Tonawanda.

A MAN OF LETTERS, BUT EVEN MORE, A MAN OF LIFE

Charles Brady died on Friday afternoon at age 83. His loss to The News' book pages is virtually incalculable. If it isn't precisely accurate to say that Charles A. Brady invented literary reviewing at The Buffalo News, it's certainly close enough to the truth to pass. He was a treasured literary voice here in five separate decades.

I've been The News' book editor for six years and was the book assignment editor for six years before that. Editing Dr. Brady and finding books that I knew would stimulate him provided the job's greatest pleasures.

His latest work would appear in my mail every Friday or Monday morning. Inside the envelope—impeccably typed on soft, old-fashioned, khaki-colored copy paper—would be three pages of crystalline prose. Accompanying it, on white paper, would be one of his pen-and-ink caricatures. Even on busy Mondays, I would try to save editing Dr. Brady for the last work of the day—an Edwardian reward of wit, wisdom and uncommon grace for dealing with all the coarse, witless drudgery that almost all work requires, journalism included.

At least half the time, there would be a word or spelling in it that I'd never encountered before—some strange semantic hippogriff that Dr. Brady had captured in his library and uncaged for the delight and enchantment of company.

Typically, I'd walk over to our glorious battery of dictionaries in a state of bafflement or skepticism: Surely, this time, it's a misspelling. And then the huge Random House Dictionary, American Heritage Dictionary and Oxford English Dictionary would set me straight—Dr. Brady's was very much a word, even if its usage or spelling were Victorian or Elizabethan.

It's a walk I'll never make again; it's a smile of marvel and appreciation I won't be smiling anymore.

Every day that goes by brings at least one book that I would automatically send to Dr. Brady in total confidence that it would elicit a smile of complicity on the other end of our discourse-by-mail-and-phone.

No discussion was necessary to pick out "Brady books." I have been reading him since my early teens. I knew what he liked or, failing that, what interested him. That was vastly more than the epics or Celtic

myths or Irish literature or work of C.S. Lewis, J.R.R. Tolkien and their fellow Oxford Inklings that people thought of as his special province. It encompassed virtually the whole of English literature, early American literature (James Fenimore Cooper was a Brady specialty; minor Twain was a Brady weakness), all American fictional modernism and, late in life, Yiddish and Jewish literature, for which he developed an entirely unpredictable fondness.

We disagreed strongly on some writers, but he was the sort of man with whom disagreement was one of the friendliest experiences you could have. If he never quite subscribed to all the hoo-ha about Jorge Luis Borges from me and others, he would, with impish geniality, point out how much he liked Anthony Burgess, and what was the name Borges, after all, but the Spanish version of Burgess?

It's also true, I think, that he was doing some of the best journalistic work of his life in his final decade. In the place of earlier reviews that could sometimes be constricted by myth (it's tempting to call such prose "myth-begotten" and hope he'd approve), his work in the past decade was informed by marvelous wit, total scholarship and a glorious new clarity. I could delude myself into thinking that our unspoken communication had something to do with it, but I know it's not the case.

I think what his readers read in the past decade was the work of a man who, besides being loved at home, had finally thrown off all the vestiges of professorial presentation. To be as great a teacher as so many generations of Canisius College students say that Charles Brady was requires a certain theatricality—a well-communicated sense of literary passion and identification, an exaggerated self-definition.

You can't just commune with the avid young scholars in the front row. If you have any honor at all, you have to communicate something to the deadheads in the cheap seats. Even if they don't understand a word you're saying, you have to give them some sense of the bardic and of the glory of a life spent in literature.

It made some of this '70s and early '80s journalism operatic in its mythology. I think. In his final decade's work, he had stopped composing operatic arias and started composing magnificent chamber music. It is then, I think, that we heard his truest voice—just as passionate as the Yeatsian visionary his students knew, but wittier, more Edwardian and seemingly effortless.

Wonderfully apropos quotes from the Alexandrian library inside his head would find their way into his work, but so would the damndest, spot-on references to the society around him.

Anyone who thought that he resided in a 1940s Oxford of his own devising would be disabused of that notion on encountering an up-to-the-minute and unfalsified Brady take on academic gender wars or a perfectly appropriate reference to gangsta rap. (I must confess, the day I first encountered the phrase "gangsta rap" in a review by the 82-year-old Brady, I threw my head back and roared with pleasure.)

He was, in that great Henry James phrase, a thoroughly independent and aware man "on whom nothing was lost."

I remember seeing Dr. Brady on an old '50s Buffalo television show called "The University of Buffalo Roundtable." The subject of Beat poetry came up. The acceptable cant from the Professoriat of the '50s—and certainly from those on that show—was that the Beats were, to a man, hairy and filthy overhyped pretenders. Brady listened patiently to it all and said, "I don't know, I haven't read all of them, but I've read some

(Lawrence) Ferlinghetti and I think he's pretty good."

Let one think that his tower was totally ivory, he was also, without fail, the most journalistically current book reviewer we had—right to the end. It never ceased to amaze me that an old valiant man in failing health was, without question, our greatest sprinter. His reviews of major books would continually precede and presage major treatment in the New York Times and the news-magazines, often by several weeks. In such matters, his instincts were impeccable.

When longtime readers lose a voice like Charles Brady's it is always a personal loss, even for those who never knew him. But at the end of his life, I think, he was teaching us all some life lessons that were infinitely greater than he ever taught in the classroom—that the life of the mind can not only survive intact to the very hour of our death, but can, until the moment one is visited by what James called "that distinguished thing," actually increase in acuity, understanding and grace.

The world is full of people whom Charles A. Brady taught how to read and write and think.

At the end of his life and bedeviled by illness, he taught us something even richer—how to be.

COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1361) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for the Coast Guard, and for other purposes:

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer my support for H.R. 1361, the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1996.

Since 1915, the Coast Guard has played a critical role in the protection of life and property on the high seas and in the enforcement of all applicable federal laws on, over, and under our oceans. The Coast Guard has maintained coastal navigation aids, engaged in icebreaking activities and has protected our fragile environment. The Coast Guard is also responsible for the safety and security of vessels, ports, waterways, and their related facilities.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to these maritime safety responsibilities, the Coast Guard also performs drug interdiction for the entire U.S. coastline, responds to all coastal oil spills, protects U.S. fisheries, and responds to human migration crises.

H.R. 1361, which reflects a slight increase over this year's funding level, recognizes the enormous responsibilities performed by the men and women of the Coast Guard every day and it deserves our bipartisan support. I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

SUPERIOR PERFORMANCE BY
SPRINGFIELD, VIRGINIA'S LEE
HIGH SCHOOL CHOIRS

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, once again a magnificent performance by the Lee High School Madrigal Singers and Ladies' Chamber Choir earned them "Superior" marks in the April 22 Boston Festivals of Music Competition.

Schools from the United States and Canada were competing for the honor of being judged "Superior" by receiving the highest numerical score in each category of competition within their division.

In addition to capturing the "Superior" title within their division, the Madrigal Singers were awarded the "Grand Champion" trophy for receiving the highest scores of all choirs competing in the 1995 "Boston Festival." Five scholarships to a choral summer camp were presented to the group.

The Singing Lancers, five separate choirs in all, are a terrific group of teens with many proud accomplishments. The choral program is directed by Mr. Lindsey Florence who has been with Lee since 1978 and directed numerous choirs whose efforts have resulted in award-winning performances in North America.

This special group of young vocalists love to touch the world with their songs, and that is exactly what they did yesterday. The five choirs entertained the young patients at Children's Hospital where they brought some of the children's favorite songs to life in a program they choreographed themselves. Selected choirs have performed at the White House, Drug Enforcement Administration, Virginia Music Educators Conference, and numerous civic organizations. I am very pleased to recognize the Singing Lancers and the positive image they project to their community.

I want to once again offer my personal congratulations to Mr. Florence, an exceptional music teacher, and to the following young men and women who experienced the rewards of their hard work the night they were chosen "Superior." Members of the Madrigal Singers are: Pam Albanese, Gretchen Arndt, Andy Barrett, Steph Daniels, Alisa Ersoz, Craig Goheen, Steph Hawk, Heidi Hisler, Jen Holder, Matt Horner, Cathy Javier-Wong, Robbie Johanson, Emily Mace, Tanya Moore, Scott Niehoff, Ty Oxley, Corey and John Perrine, Joe Steiner, and Becky Whittler. The members of the Ladies' Chamber Choir are: Beth Brown, Alison Cherryholmes, Rebecca Dosch, Randa Eid, Stephanie Evans, Katie Farrell, Kelly Good, Emily Henrich, Nadiyah Howard, Amy Huntington, Mary Kim, Christina Lewis, Jenn Montgomery, Sara Nahrwald, Nicole Orton, Courtney Parish, Jenny Platt, Laura Scheip, Damara Thompson, Nhen To, and Marika Tsanganelias. My very best wishes to this very special group of teens.

COMMENDING LIEUTENANT COLONEL MOSES WHITEHURST FOR SERVICES WELL-RENDERED

HON. WES COOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the service and the accomplishments of Lt. Col. Moses Whitehurst, Jr. who commanded Umatilla Depot Activity [UMDA], in Hermiston, OR from July 1993 to July 1995. Although continually challenged with mission changes, personnel reductions, dwindling resources, and short supplies, Moses Whitehurst performed his duties with vigor and professionalism while always meeting or exceeding requirements and expectations.

Lieutenant Colonel Whitehurst performed mission operations effectively as exhibited by successful completion of countless reviews and inspections. While under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Whitehurst, UMDA exceeded fiscal year 1994 conventional ammunition demilitarization forecasts by accomplishing 100 percent of the workload ahead of schedule. In addition, UMDA exceeded all expectations for shipment of ammunition stocks and general commodities by shipping more in fiscal year 1994 than had been shipped in the 4 previous years combined.

During Lieutenant Colonel Whitehurst's service, UMDA met or exceeded all BRAC time requirements. Through effective use of the one team approach, he has ensured a seamless transition for the operational control of the chemical stockpile mission from the Industrial Operations Command to the Chemical and Biological Defense Command.

By all accounts, Lt. Col. Moses Whitehurst has done an outstanding job of fulfilling all UMDA civic responsibilities and ensuring that a very positive public perception was maintained by the communities surrounding the installation. Under his command, UMDA was always well-represented at all meetings regarding CSEPP; in addition to hosting many local professional groups at UMDA, which included tours of the installation.

During his command tour at Umatilla Depot Activity, Lieutenant Colonel Moses Whitehurst set a tone of professionalism and teamwork. His exceptional leadership performance is a credit to himself, the Tooele Army Depot Complex, the Industrial Operations Command, and the U.S. Army. The people of the Second District and I are grateful to have had the benefit of his service.

TWA—NEW YORK TO LONDON

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with this body an issue which is of great importance to the St. Louis community and vital to the future of one of our major domestic airlines, Trans World Airlines. TWA, which maintains its operating hub at Lambert International Airport in St. Louis, needs to regain its longstanding New York-London route authority.

I have joined my St. Louis area colleagues in urging the Department of Transportation to pursue this issue in behalf of TWA at the ongoing bilateral negotiations with United Kingdom representatives. I would like to take this opportunity to share the text of a letter which St. Louis Mayor Freeman Bosley recently sent to the Transportation Secretary Federico Peña. This communication clearly articulates the vital importance of TWA's request for New York to London route authority.

DEAR SECRETARY PEÑA: I am submitting this letter as Mayor of St. Louis in strong support of Trans World Airlines regaining its long-standing New York-London route authority in the current bilateral negotiations with the United Kingdom. It is essential that TWA—one of the nation's great pioneers of international service—not be left out of these negotiations.

TWA maintains its major hub operation at St. Louis and employs over 12,000 Missourians. This proposed New York-London (Gatwick) service would not directly affect Missouri (TWA already flies between St. Louis and Long-Gatwick), but it would go far toward rebuilding an airline attempting to escape the financial damage and job loss caused by less than satisfactory management for over six years.

TWA had served London since 1950 from several large U.S. gateways and all but the St. Louis authority was sold in 1991 and 1992. St. Louis opposed such sales and unsuccessfully appealed the Department's approval. Under new energetic management, TWA is now seeking to return to the New York-London market which was wrongfully given up by prior management and whose transfer was wrongfully approved by the prior Administration. The present Administration should be fairness to TWA and its new employee ownership move to redress that error and find a means to return to TWA its New York-London authority which was the backbone of its transatlantic route system. The current negotiations offer an ideal opportunity to accomplish this objective.

I also want to urge that TWA be granted St. Louis-Toronto authority as early as possible under the new U.S.-Canada agreement. St. Louis has been attempting for fifteen years to obtain nonstop St. Louis-Toronto service. The St. Louis area and the entire state of Missouri have an exceptionally strong community of interest with Toronto and Canada as a whole. Through all this period Toronto has continued to represent one of the major deficiencies in St. Louis air service. St. Louis clearly ranks very high on the nation's list of deprived cities as far as Canada is concerned. It is long past time to remedy this situation.

TWA's proposed St. Louis-Toronto service involves first nonstop operations to one of the largest U.S. service areas, would offer beyond traffic support unequaled by any other carrier and would provide the only effective means through one service proposal of meeting the Canada needs of both the Midwest and Western parts of the United States. TWA should definitely be one of the carriers selected for Toronto service in the second year of interim operation.

Further, St. Louis—in addition to its tremendous beyond area support—has a very strong traffic base in its own area. St. Louis is the nation's fifth ranking Fortune 500 company headquarters city and was ranked by World Trade magazine as one of the ten best U.S. cities for international companies. Substantial numbers of St. Louis area companies have major business ties to Canada. The Canadian business investment in the St. Louis area is similarly substantial and long standing in nature. According to Canadian

data (Canadian Consulate, Chicago) total Missouri exports to Canada were \$1.934 billion in 1993 and Canadian exports to Missouri were \$1.435 billion in that year. Trade between Canada and Missouri is about the same as that between Canada and Mexico.

In the interest of building a sound airline industry, it is high time that the Department look away from the mega-carriers such as American, Delta, Northwest and United in favor of competition. TWA's London and Toronto requests are fully in accord with the Administration's consistent position that there should be increase competition—not less—in the airline industry.

Moreover, there are unique reasons for finding ways to strengthen TWA. The most important of these is the fact that TWA is under new ownership by its own employees. TWA's employees now own 45 percent of the voting stock of the carrier, an equity interest for which the employees are paying substantial amounts in hard earned wages. These employees have incredible dedication to the success of the carrier. This development—the employee-ownership reorganization of TWA—represented the first successful equity reorganization of this nature in the industry and constitutes a model for subsequent airline restructuring. It should be encouraged by the Department.

Further, TWA has demonstrated great determination to reform itself by completely overthrowing its old management and by developing new service concepts that truly attempt to meet public needs. It was able to effect its major ownership and management change and come through a painful reorganization under Chapter 11 in an expeditious and successful fashion. It is now undergoing a further financial restructuring to strengthen its operation. These efforts by TWA's employee owners deserve to be recognized by the Department as a major favorable development in an airline industry that has seen too few favorable developments in recent years.

In achieving its turnaround, TWA has been able to preserve one of the great historic names in the international aviation arena. TWA was a true pioneer of international operations and its name continues to command respect abroad. It is only right that the Department move to strengthen the carrier in the international arena and grant it strong London and Toronto routes which will materially aid its operations while at the same time meeting clear public needs. I appreciate your consideration of these matters which are vital to TWA's future.

Sincerely,

FREEMAN R. BOSLEY, JR.,
Mayor.

**WORKING FAMILIES HEALTH
ACCESS ACT**

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1995

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, as a step toward creating a national health care policy that assures continuity of coverage for all working Americans, I am introducing the Working Families Health Access Act of 1995 and invite your co-sponsorship.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Working Families Health Access Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. PROMOTING THE CONTINUITY AND PORTABILITY OF HEALTH COVERAGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle D of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after chapter 44 the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 45—CONTINUITY AND PORTABILITY OF HEALTH COVERAGE

"Sec. 4986. Imposition of tax.

"Sec. 4987. Nondiscrimination based on health status.

"Sec. 4988. Limited use of preexisting condition exclusions.

"Sec. 4989. Guaranteed renewability of health insurance coverage.

"Sec. 4990. Relation to State standards.

"Sec. 4991. Definitions.

"SEC. 4986. IMPOSITION OF TAX FOR FAILURE TO MEET CONTINUITY AND PORTABILITY STANDARDS.

"(a) INSURED HEALTH PLANS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any health insurance policy which fails to meet the applicable standards specified in this chapter at any time during a calendar year, there is hereby imposed a tax equal to 25 percent of the premiums received under such policy during the calendar year.

"(2) LIABILITY FOR TAX.—The tax imposed by paragraph (1) shall be paid by the issuer of the policy.

"(3) TREATMENT OF PREPAID HEALTH COVERAGE.—For purposes of this subsection:

"(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any prepaid health arrangement—

"(i) such arrangement shall be treated as a health insurance policy,

"(ii) the payments or premiums referred to in subparagraph (B)(i) shall be treated as premiums received for a health insurance policy, and

"(iii) the person referred to in subparagraph (B)(i) shall be treated as the issuer.

"(B) PREPAID HEALTH ARRANGEMENT.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term 'prepaid health arrangement' means an arrangement under which—

"(i) fixed payments or premiums are received as consideration for any person's agreement to provide or arrange for the provision of accident or health coverage regardless of how such coverage is provided or arranged to be provided, and

"(ii) substantially all the risks of the rates of utilization of services is assumed by such person or the provider of such services.

"(4) INSURANCE POLICY.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'insurance policy' means any policy or other instrument whereby a contract of insurance is issued, renewed, or extended.

"(5) PREMIUM.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'premium' means the gross amount of premiums and other consideration (including advance premiums, deposits, fees, and assessments) arising from policies issued by a person acting as the primary insurer, adjusted for any return or additional premiums paid as a result of endorsements, cancellations, audits, or retrospective rating.

"(b) SELF-INSURED HEALTH PLANS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a self-insured health plan which fails to meet the applicable standards specified in this chapter at any time during a calendar year, there is hereby imposed a tax equal to 25 percent of the health coverage expenditures for such calendar year under such plan.

"(2) LIABILITY FOR TAX.—The tax imposed by paragraph (1) shall be paid by the plan sponsor.

"(3) SELF-INSURED HEALTH PLAN.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'self-insured health plan' means any plan for providing accident or health coverage if any

portion of such coverage is provided other than through an insurance policy.

"(4) HEALTH COVERAGE EXPENDITURES.—For purposes of this subsection, the health coverage expenditures of any self-insured health plan for any calendar year are the aggregate expenditures for such year for health coverage provided under such plan.

"(c) LIMITATIONS ON IMPOSITION.—

"(1) TAX NOT TO APPLY WHERE FAILURE NOT DISCOVERED EXERCISING REASONABLE DILIGENCE.—No tax shall be imposed under this section on any failure for which it is established to the satisfaction of the Secretary that none of the persons liable for the tax knew, or exercising reasonable diligence would have known, that such failure existed.

"(2) TAX NOT TO APPLY TO CERTAIN FAILURES CORRECTED WITHIN 30 DAYS.—No tax shall be imposed by subsection (a) or (b) on any failure if—

"(A) such failure was due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect, and

"(B) such failure is corrected during the 30-day period beginning on the 1st date any person liable for the tax knew, or exercising reasonable diligence would have known, that such failure existed.

"(3) WAIVER BY SECRETARY.—In the case of a failure which is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect, the Secretary may waive part or all of the tax imposed by this section to the extent that the payment of such tax would be excessive relative to the failure involved.

"SEC. 4987. NONDISCRIMINATION BASED ON HEALTH STATUS.

"(a) COVERAGE UNDER GROUP HEALTH PLANS.—A group health plan and a carrier offering health insurance coverage in connection with such a plan may not establish or impose eligibility, continuation, enrollment, or contribution requirements for an individual based on factors directly related to the health status, medical condition, claims experience, receipt of health care, medical history, disability, or evidence of insurability of the individual.

"(b) INDIVIDUAL COVERAGE.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—A carrier offering health insurance coverage (other than in connection with a group health plan) may not establish or impose eligibility, continuation, or enrollment requirements for a qualifying individual (as defined in paragraph (2)) based on factors directly related to the health status, medical condition, claims experience, receipt of health care, medical history, disability, or evidence of insurability of the individual.

"(2) QUALIFYING INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—For purposes of paragraphs (1), the term 'qualifying individual' means an individual who meets all of the following requirements:

"(A) The individual is in a period of qualifying previous coverage (as defined in paragraph (3)) which is at least 6 months long.

"(B) The individual is not eligible for coverage under any group health plan (including continuation coverage under section 4980B) and has not lost such coverage but for a failure to make required premium payments or contributions or due to fraud or misrepresentation of material fact.

"(C) If the individual's most recent coverage during the period of qualifying previous coverage under subparagraph (A) was health insurance coverage not in connection with a group health plan, such coverage was discontinued or terminated by the carrier only on the basis of—

"(i) a change in residence of the individual so that the individual no longer resided within a service area of a carrier with respect to such coverage, or

"(ii) a change in the individual's status so that the individual was no longer eligible for dependent coverage, if the individual pre-

viously was only eligible for such coverage as a dependent.

Nothing in subparagraph (C) shall be construed as preventing a carrier from waiving the application of such subparagraph during an annual open enrollment period or otherwise.

"(3) PERIOD OF QUALIFYING PREVIOUS COVERAGE DEFINED.—For purposes of this chapter, the term 'period of qualifying previous coverage' means the period—

"(A) beginning on the date an individual is enrolled under a group health plan or is provided health insurance coverage, and

"(B) ending on the date the individual is neither covered under a group health plan or covered under health insurance coverage (including coverage described in section 4991(2)(D)) for a continuous period of more than 2 months.

SEC. 4988. LIMITED USE OF PREEXISTING CONDITION EXCLUSIONS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—A carrier offering health insurance coverage and a group health plan may impose a limitation or exclusion of benefits relating to treatment of a condition based on the fact that the condition is a pre-existing condition (as defined in subsection (c)) only if the following requirements are met:

"(1) LIMITATIONS TO 3-MONTH LOCK-BACK.—The condition was diagnosed or treated during the period not more than 3 months before the date of enrollment for such coverage or under such plan.

"(2) LIMITATION ON EXCLUSION PERIOD.—

"(A) GENERAL RULE OF MAXIMUM OF 6-MONTH EXCLUSION.—Subject to paragraph (3), the limitation or exclusion extends for a period not more than 6 months (or 12 months in the case of a late enrollee described in subparagraph (B)) after such date of enrollment.

"(B) LATE ENROLLEE DESCRIBED.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), a late enrollee described in this subparagraph with respect to a group health plan is an individual who becomes covered under the plan but who, at the time the individual first was eligible to elect such coverage, had elected not to be covered under the plan.

"(ii) EXCEPTION FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH CONTINUOUS COVERAGE.—An individual shall not be considered to be a late enrollee with respect to a plan if the individual establishes that, with respect to the period beginning on the date the individual first could have obtained coverage under the plan and until the date the individual was so covered, there was no period of more than 2 months during all of which the individual neither had health insurance coverage (including coverage described in subparagraph (C) or (D) of section 4991(2)) or was covered under any group health plan.

"(3) CREDIT FOR PREVIOUS QUALIFYING COVERAGE.—In the case of an individual who is in a period of qualifying previous coverage (as defined in section 4987(b)(3)) as of the date of enrollment for health insurance coverage or under the group health plan, the limitation or exclusion period under paragraph (2)(A) shall be reduced by the length of such period of qualifying previous coverage.

"(4) EXCEPTION FOR TREATMENT OF PREGNANCY.—The limitation or exclusion does not apply to treatment relating to pregnancy.

"(5) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN DEPENDENT COVERAGE.—

(A) NEWBORNS.—The limitation or exclusion does not apply to a child who has health insurance coverage (or is covered under a group health plan) as a dependent within 1 month of the birthdate until such time as the child does not have such coverage (or is not so covered) for a continuous period of more than 2 months.

(B) ADOPTED CHILDREN.—The limitation or exclusion does not apply (beginning on the date of adoption) to an adopted child who has health insurance coverage (or is covered under a group health plan) within 1 month of such date until such time as the child does not have such coverage (or is not so covered) for a continuous period of more than 2 months.

“(b) LIMITATION ON USE OF DELAYED COVERAGE IN LIEU OF PREEXISTING EXCLUSION LIMITATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A carrier offering health insurance coverage and a group health plan providing coverage, with respect to an individual, may delay the effective date of coverage of the individual beyond the first date of the month beginning after the date of election of the coverage only if the following requirements are met:

“(A) LIMITATION ON DELAY PERIOD.—Subject to paragraph (2), such additional delay does not extend over a period of longer than 2 months (or 3 months in the case of a late enrollee described in subsection (a)(2)(B)).

“(B) NO SUBSEQUENT APPLICATION OF ANY PREEXISTING EXCLUSION.—After the period of such additional delay, no limitation or exclusion described in subsection (a) may be applied.

“(C) NO PREMIUMS.—No premium or required contribution may be charged for the period before the effective date of coverage. Nothing in this paragraph shall waive the applicable requirements of subsection (a).

“(2) VOLUNTARY WAIVER.—The additional delay may extend over a period longer than the period specified under paragraph (1)(A) if the individual involved waives the protection provided under such paragraph.

“(c) PREEXISTING CONDITION DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘preexisting condition’ means, with respect to coverage under health insurance coverage or under a group health plan, a condition which was diagnosed or treated for a condition, or for which a reasonably prudent person would have sought medical care diagnosis or treatment, within the 3-month period ending on the day before the date of enrollment (without regard to any delayed coverage period).

“SEC. 4989. GUARANTEED RENEWABILITY OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), a carrier offering health insurance coverage shall guarantee that such coverage may be renewed or continued in force at the option of the policyholder or contractholder.

“(b) GROUNDS FOR REFUSAL TO RENEW.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (3) and (4), a carrier offering health insurance coverage may cancel or refuse to renew such coverage—

“(A) for nonpayment of premium or contribution in accordance with the terms of the coverage;

“(B) for fraud or misrepresentation of material fact;

“(C) because of a general discontinuation or termination of coverage, but only if the carrier provides prior notice of such discontinuation or termination and if the conditions described in clause (i) or (ii) of paragraph (2)(A) are met;

“(D) in the case of coverage offered in connection with a group health plan, for failure of the plan to maintain participation rules consistent with paragraph (4); or

“(E) in the case of coverage that is continuation coverage under section 4980B, for loss of eligibility to continue such coverage.

“(2) CONDITIONS FOR DISCONTINUATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—

“(i) NONDISCRIMINATORY SUBSTITUTION OF ALTERNATIVE COVERAGE.—The conditions described in this clause are the following:

“(I) The carrier is no longer offering health insurance coverage to new policyholders or contractholders.

“(II) The carrier is offering to the previously covered policyholder or contractholder the option to purchase any other health insurance coverage currently being offered to new policyholders or contractholders.

“(III) The discontinuation or termination of coverage and option to replace with other coverage is made uniformly without regard to the health status or insurability of any person provided health insurance coverage.

“(ii) GENERAL DISCONTINUATION OF COVERAGE IN A STATE.—The conditions described in this clause are that the carrier is discontinuing and not renewing all health insurance coverage within a class of coverage (as defined in subparagraph (B)) in a State.

“(B) CLASSES OF COVERAGE.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(ii), each of the following is considered a separate class of health insurance coverage:

“(i) INDIVIDUAL COVERAGE.—Health insurance coverage not offered in connection with any group health plan.

“(ii) SMALL EMPLOYER GROUP COVERAGE.—Health insurance coverage offered to small employers (as defined by State law) in connection with any group health plan for covered employees and their dependents.

“(iii) OTHER GROUP COVERAGE.—Health insurance coverage offered in connection with a group health plan and not described in clause (ii).

“(3) APPLICATION OF GEOGRAPHIC LIMITATIONS TO COVERAGE PROVIDED THROUGH A NETWORK ARRANGEMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Coverage under health insurance or under a group health plan that consists primarily of coverage through a network arrangement (as defined in subparagraph (B)) may be denied to individuals who neither live nor reside in the service area of the arrangement, but only if such denial is applied uniformly, without regard to the health status or the insurability of particular individuals.

“(B) NETWORK ARRANGEMENTS.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term ‘network arrangement’ means, with respect to a group health plan or under health insurance coverage, an arrangement under such plan or coverage whereby providers agree to provide items and services covered under the arrangement to individuals covered under the plan or who have such coverage.

“(4) MINIMUM PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS.—A carrier that offers health insurance coverage in connection with a group health plan that covers the employees of one or more employers may require that a minimum percentage of eligible employees of such an employer obtain such coverage if such percentage is applied uniformly to all such coverage offered to employers of comparable size.

“SEC. 4990. RELATION TO STATE STANDARDS.

“Nothing in this chapter shall prevent a State from establishing, implementing, or continuing in effect standards related to health insurance coverage (including the issuance, renewal, or rating of such coverage) if such standards are at least as stringent as the standards established under this chapter with respect to such coverage.

“SEC. 4991. DEFINITIONS.

“For purposes of this chapter—

“(1) CARRIER.—The term ‘carrier’ means—

“(A) a licensed insurance company;

“(B) an entity offering prepaid hospital or medical service plan;

“(C) a health maintenance organization; and

“(D) any similar entity which (i) is engaged in the business of providing a plan of

health insurance or health benefits or services and (ii) is regulated under State law for solvency.

“(2) HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term ‘health insurance coverage’ means any hospital or medical service policy or certificate, hospital or medical service plan contract, or health maintenance organization group contract offered by a carrier.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—Such term does not include any of the following (or any combination of the following):

“(i) Coverage only for accident, dental, vision, or disability income, or any combination thereof.

“(ii) Medicare supplemental health insurance.

“(iii) Coverage issued as a supplement to liability insurance.

“(iv) Liability insurance, including general liability insurance and automobile liability insurance.

“(v) Workers’ compensation or similar insurance.

“(vi) Automobile medical-payment insurance.

“(vii) Coverage providing wages or payments in lieu of wages for any period during which an employee is absent from work on account of sickness or injury.

“(viii) A long-term care insurance coverage, including a nursing home fixed indemnity policy (unless the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Secretaries of Labor and of the Treasury, determines that such coverage is sufficiently comprehensive so that it should be treated as health insurance coverage.)

“(ix) Any coverage not described in any preceding clause which consists of benefit payments, on a periodic basis, for a specified disease or illness or period of hospitalization without regard to the costs incurred or services rendered during the period to which the payments relate.

“(x) Such other coverage as the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Secretaries of Labor and of the Treasury, determines is not health insurance coverage.

“(C) TREATMENT OF STATE RISK POOLS.—Except for purposes of sections 4987(b)(3), 4988(a)(2)(B)(ii), and 4988(a)(3), such term does not include coverage provided through a State risk pool, uncompensated care pool or similar subsidized program.

“(D) PUBLIC PLANS COUNTED FOR PURPOSES OF QUALIFYING PREVIOUS COVERAGE.—For purposes of sections 4987(b)(3), 4988(a)(2)(B)(ii), and 4988(a)(3), such term also includes coverage under any of the following:

“(i) The Medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act.

“(ii) A State plan under title XIX of such Act.

“(iii) A program of the Indian Health Service.

“(iv) The Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) under title 10, United States Code.

“(v) Any other similar governmental health insurance program (including a program described in subparagraph (C)).

“(3) GROUP HEALTH PLAN.—The term ‘group health plan’ has the meaning given such term in section 5000(b)(1), but does not include any type of coverage excluded from the definition of health insurance coverage under paragraph (2)(B) or (C) and does not include any plan unless at least one of the following requirements is met:

“(A) Any portion of the premium or benefits under the plan is paid by or on behalf of the employer.

"(B) An eligible employee or dependent is reimbursed, whether through wage adjustments or otherwise, by or on behalf of the employer for any portion of the premium.

"(C) The health benefit plan is treated by the employer, or any of the eligible employees or dependents, as part of a plan or program for the purposes of section 162, section 25, or section 106 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

"(4) STATE.—The term 'State' includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply to individuals who commence health insurance coverage or coverage under a group health plan after the first day of the first month beginning more than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) PLAN YEAR EXCEPTION.—Such amendments shall not apply to plan years ending before the first day referred to in paragraph (1).

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters for subtitle D is amended by inserting after the item relating to chapter 44 the following new item:

"CHAPTER 45. Continuity and portability of health coverage."

SEC. 3. CHANGES IN COBRA CONTINUATION REQUIREMENTS.

(a) MORE AFFORDABLE COVERAGE THROUGH REQUIREMENT OF LOWER-COST HEALTH PLAN CHOICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 4980B(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking "continuation coverage under the plan" and inserting "and as selected by the qualified beneficiary under this subsection, continuation coverage of the type described in subparagraph (A), (F)(i), or (F)(ii) of paragraph (2)";

(B) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking "The coverage" and inserting "Unless the coverage is the type of coverage described in clause (i) or (ii) of subparagraph (F), the coverage";

(C) in paragraph (2)(C)—

(i) in clause (i), by inserting "(or in the case of alternative continuation coverage described in clause (i) or (ii) of subparagraph (F), 69 percent or 52 percent, respectively, of such applicable premium)" after "for such period"; and

(ii) in the last sentence by inserting "69 percent", or "52 percent" after "102 percent" and by inserting "100 percent", or "75 percent", respectively,";

(D) by adding at the end of paragraph (2) the following new subparagraph:

"(F) TYPES OF ALTERNATIVE CONTINUATION COVERAGE REQUIRED.—

"(i) COVERAGE WITH TWO-THIRDS ACTUARIAL VALUE.—The type of coverage described in this clause is coverage which—

"(I) has an actuarial value (determined with respect to the similarly situated beneficiaries referred to in subparagraph (A)) of not less than 2/3 of the actuarial value (determined with respect to such beneficiaries) of the reference coverage, and

"(II) meets the requirements of clause (iii).

"(ii) COVERAGE WITH ONE-HALF ACTUARIAL VALUE.—The type of coverage described in this clause is coverage which—

"(I) has an actuarial value (determined with respect to the similarly situated beneficiaries referred to in subparagraph (A)) of not less than 1/2 of the actuarial value (determined with respect to such beneficiaries) of the reference coverage, and

"(II) meets the requirements of clause (iii).

"(iii) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO GENERAL AVAILABILITY AND PREEXISTING CONDITIONS.—

Coverage meets the requirements of this clause if the coverage—

"(I) is made available to all qualified beneficiaries who become eligible for coverage under this subsection after the effective date of this subparagraph, and

"(II) does not impose any restriction or limitation on coverage based on a preexisting condition unless such restriction or limitation could be imposed under the coverage described in subparagraph (A).

"(iv) REFERENCE COVERAGE DEFINED.—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term 'reference coverage' means, with respect to a group health plan, the costliest continuation coverage available under subparagraph (A) under the plan, excluding coverage in which an insignificant proportion of the eligible individuals is enrolled."; and

(E) by adding at the end of paragraph (4) the following new subparagraph:

"(D) COMPUTATION BASED ON FULL COVERAGE.—For purposes of this section, the applicable premium shall be computed based on the type of coverage described in paragraph (2)(A)."

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply to plan years beginning on or after the first day of the first month beginning at least 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) CONTINUATION COVERAGE FOR CERTAIN FORMERLY COVERED DEPENDENT SPOUSES AND CHILDREN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 4980B(f) of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(9) CAPTURE OF DELAYED DIVORCE OR SEPARATION.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, if a covered employee disenrolls from coverage (or fails to renew coverage of) a qualified beneficiary within the 12-month period preceding the date of the divorce or legal separation of the employee from the employee's spouse, the divorce or separation shall be treated as a qualifying event described in paragraph (3)(C) and the loss of coverage shall be considered to be a result (and by reason) of such event.

"(B) EXCEPTION.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to a qualified beneficiary if—

"(i) the beneficiary waives the rights under such subparagraph, or

"(ii) the qualified beneficiary at the time of the qualifying event or at the time of the disenrollment or failure to renew coverage has coverage under a group health plan (other than by reason of this paragraph) if the plan does not contain any exclusion or limitation with respect to any preexisting condition of such beneficiary."

(2) TREATMENT OF PERIOD BEFORE DELAYED DIVORCE OR SEPARATION.—Subparagraph (D) of section 4980B(f)(2) of such Act is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: "For purposes of applying any preexisting condition limitation or restriction, any period beginning on the date of the disenrollment or failure to renew coverage referred to in paragraph (9)(A) and ending on the date of the divorce or separation referred to in such paragraph shall not be treated as a break in coverage if such paragraph applies to the qualified beneficiary."

(3) TREATMENT OF ANNULMENTS.—Section 4980B(g) of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(5) TREATMENT OF ANNULMENT AS DIVORCE.—The term 'divorce' includes an annulment."

(4) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to divorces, legal separations, and annulments occurring more than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) ELIMINATION OF TERMINATION OF CONTINUATION COVERAGE BY REASON OF MEDICARE

ELIGIBILITY THROUGH END STAGE RENAL DISEASE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subclause (II) of section 4980B(f)(2)(B)(iv) of such Code is amended by inserting "other than by reason of section 226A of such Act" after "the Social Security Act".

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this subsection shall apply to covered employees and qualified beneficiaries who become entitled to benefits under title XVIII of the Social Security Act pursuant to section 226A of such Act on or after the first day of the first month that begins after the date of the enactment of this Act.

THE MEDIGAP CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1995

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Medigap Consumer Protection Act of 1995, which will help millions of seniors hang on to the private health insurance they purchase to pay for the deductibles and services which are not covered by Medicare.

In recent years, insurance companies have increasingly sold Medigap policies whose premiums are determined using a method known as "attained age rating". An attained age policy offers the buyer lower premiums at an early age but its premiums increase as a result of the aging of the policyholder. At various age thresholds the insurer raises premiums to reflect the expected greater use of health care by older policyholders. Due to the high inflation rate in the cost of health care, all Medigap policy premiums increase with time, but the premiums of attained age policies increase much more sharply.

The Medigap Consumer Protection Act would prohibit annual Medigap premium increases from being based on the age or aging of the policyholder. This would prohibit insurance companies from selling any more attained age Medigap policies. Ten States already prohibit attained age rating for Medigap: Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, and Washington. The bill would allow people who have already purchased attained age policies to keep them if they choose to do so. However, insurance companies would have to offer these policyholders the option of changing their insurance coverage to a policy not based on attained age rating, for example, a community rated or issue age rated policy.

Most Medigap purchasers, and many insurance agents, do not understand how attained age rating works, so prospective policy buyers often have a difficult time in making an informed decision. Senior citizens who purchase attained age policies and later face unexpectedly large premium increases as they age find it difficult to change policies because they usually must face a 6-month waiting period for pre-existing health conditions. When seniors enter the Medicare system—usually at age 65—they have a 6-month window of opportunity during which they can sign up for Medigap insurance without being denied coverage because of pre-existing conditions. At all other times they are subject to such a pre-existing condition waiting period.

The Medigap Consumer Protection Act would direct the National Association of Insurance Commissioners [NAIC] to develop guidelines to eliminate attained age rating which would then be implemented in all States. The NAIC, founded in 1871, is the Nation's oldest association of State public officials. It is composed of the chief insurance regulators of all 50 States, the District of Columbia and the 4 U.S. territories. In the past, Congress has requested similar action from the NAIC, which has successfully completed these requests.

For instance, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 instructed NAIC to develop model standardized benefit packages for the Medigap market. After holding public hearings, and consulting with interested parties, the NAIC completed the standards, which were approved by the Secretary of Health and Human Services and became law.

I would like to include in the RECORD the following excerpt from a Consumer Reports article of August 1994 which describes the attained-age pricing problem in the Medigap market:

Many companies have changed the way they price policies so they can bait consumers with low premiums at the outset and trap them with very high increases later on.

In 1989, most carriers used either "community rates" or "issue-age rates" to price their policies. With community rates, all policyholders, young or old, pay the same premium. With issue-age rates, premiums will vary depending on the age of the buyer. But in either case, the annual premium will go up only to reflect inflation in the cost of benefits; it will not rise because you get older. Both community and issue-age rates protect policyholders from steep annual increases.

Now, however, more and more insurance companies are restoring to a less benign strategy as "attained-age" pricing. It allows companies to gain a competitive advantage by selling cheap policies to 65-year-olds when they enter the Medicare-supplement market. With attained-age pricing, the initial premiums, especially for those between 65 and 69, are usually lower than for issue-age or community-rated policies. But there's a catch: Premiums will rise steeply as the policyholder gets older.

In 1990, 31 percent of all Blue Cross-Blue Shield affiliates sold policies with attained-age rates. In 1993, 55 percent did. At the same time, the proportion of Blue Cross-Blue Shield plans offering community rates has dropped from 51 percent to 21 percent. AARP/Prudential still offers community rates but finds its initial premiums have become less competitive for policyholders age 65 to 69.

Attained-age policies are hazardous to policyholders. By age 75, 80, or 85, a policyholder may find that coverage has become unaffordable—just when the onset of poor health could make it impossible to buy a new, less expensive policy. Take, for example, an attained-age Plan F offered by New York Life and an issue-age Plan F offered by United American. For someone age 65, the New York Life policy is about \$114 a year cheaper. But by age 80, the New York Life policyholder would have spent a total of \$5000 more than the buyer of the United American policy.

Buyers are rarely warned of these consequences. Neither insurers nor agents are required to tell consumers how expensive attained-age policies will become over time. A sales brochure from California Blue Cross, which boasts one of the state's hottest-selling Medicare supplements, says nothing about rate increases; it doesn't even mention

that rates are calculated on an attained-age basis. Of the 17 agents our reporter heard, only one discussed the way his company's rates were set—and he thoroughly confused the three methods. "The vast majority of agents don't understand attained-age pricing, so they can't possibly explain it to their customers," says Mark McAndrew, president of United American.

Only 10 states—Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, and Washington—either require that insurers use community rates or specifically ban attained-age policies. In most other states, insurers are shifting to attained-age policies. United American, a large seller of Medicare-supplement policies, has just notified state insurance regulators that it plans to switch from issue-age to attained-age rates. "We think attained-age rates are a bad thing, but our agents had to eat," explains Joyce Lane, a United American Vice president.

Mr. Speaker, Bonnie Burns, a private contractor for California's Health Insurance Counseling and Advocacy Program delivered the following testimony before the House Health and Environment Subcommittee earlier this year:

The danger [with attained age rating] is that just when people begin to need more and more medical care, they will also be hit with much higher premiums. Alternative methods of calculating premiums mean that older beneficiaries will almost always pay less than with attained age rates. The impact of sharply increased premiums is minimized.

Most seniors are in the middle class or below and are already spending about 23 percent of their income on health care expenses according to the AARP, while those under 65 spend about 8 percent. As people age their income and resources go down over time, particularly for older widowed women, and out of pocket costs for health care consume an increasingly larger part of their income. Their ability to absorb additional costs in premiums, deductibles and coinsurance is limited.

Mr. Speaker, affordable premiums and reliable health care coverage are crucial issues for millions of elderly Americans on fixed incomes. At age 65, virtually all Americans recognize the importance of good health coverage. Seniors face rapidly increasing health costs as they reach their seventies and eighties. It is inappropriate to lure seniors into attained age policies which they will not be able to afford if they live for a decade or two. That is why Consumers' Union and the National Council of Senior Citizens have written letters strongly supporting the Medigap Consumer Protection Act.

I would like to close, Mr. Speaker, by describing a few of the things the Medigap Consumer Protection Act will not do:

The Medigap Consumer Protection Act does not place price controls on the insurance industry. Under this bill each insurance carrier will continue to set its own rates and can charge as much or as little as it feels is prudent as long as it continues to meet the loss ratio requirements which are already in place under current law.

The Medigap Consumer Protection Act does not diminish valuable consumer choice. Attained age rating makes it more difficult and confusing for consumers to make price comparisons and compare different policies. Attained age rating confuses prospective policybuyers and insurance agents. Attained

age rating deceives the average Medigap purchaser into purchasing coverage which they may not be able to afford later in life. This bill only prohibits the sale of any more of those policies that Consumer Reports correctly described as bait and trap policies.

The Medigap Consumer Protection Act will not force insurance carriers out of business. Under current law, insurance carriers must meet loss ratio requirements of 65 percent for the individual market and 75 percent for the group market. Loss ratios represent how much an insurance company must spend on benefits for each dollar it collects in premiums. For instance, a carrier selling Medigap policies to individuals must offer an average of at least 65 cents in benefits for each dollar it collects in premiums. This bill will still allow insurance carriers to clear up to 35 cents on each dollar in premiums they collect.

I hope that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will join me in cosponsoring the Medigap Consumer Protection Act and in working toward its enactment so we can help seniors retain affordable, private Medigap coverage as they grow older. This legislation simply eliminates a type of policy that ropes seniors into policies with deceptively low initial premiums followed by sharp increases when those consumers may no longer have the option of switching to a competing policy.

PASSAIC HIGH SCHOOL INDIANS

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commemorate one of the greatest high school basketball teams of all time, the 1919–25 Passaic High School Indians. Over that 6-year stretch, the Indians enjoyed the longest winning streak ever for a high school, college, or professional team. They won an incredible 159 games in a row.

From December 17, 1919, to February 6, 1925, Passaic High was unbeatable. In an era of low-scoring basketball, they outscored their opponents by an average of 39 points, topping 100 points a dozen times. They once crushed an opponent 145 to 5.

While these teams were blessed with great players, such dominance transcends individual stars and usually begins with the coach. It was Prof. Ernest Blood that led the charge for these young men for so many years. Blood began playing basketball just a year after it was invented, and soon after he stopped playing he was coaching. In Potsdam, NY, his high school team did not lose to another high school team from 1906 to 1915.

A move to Passaic, NJ, in 1918 brought him to the job that would make him famous. Although his first season was marred by a defeat in the State championship, the streak began on the first day of the 1919 season. Win after win turned into State championship after State championship. As the streak progressed, the team became the center of attention for this industrial city: A factory whistle would indicate the results of the game, two loud blasts for a win, one long blast for a loss. Blood's foresight and desire kept the team ahead of its time, and he eventually led them

to five consecutive undefeated seasons, 147 games in all.

Blood left after the 1923–24 season, but the streak continued well into the next season, finally coming to an end in a 39 to 35 defeat at the hands of Hackensack High on February 6, 1925. It had been 159 games since the Indians had experienced a defeat, and the magnitude of their accomplishments did not go unnoticed. Coach Blood was the third coach ever elected to the Basketball Hall of Fame, and one of the team's greatest stars, Johnny Roosma, was also accorded that honor.

And to this day, the wonder teams of Pas-saic High are enjoying much-deserved accolades. On May 18 of this year, they will be inducted into the Sports Hall of Fame of New Jersey. Congratulations to the families and friends of all of those connected with these special athletes. Their accomplishments are rightly being enshrined into the memory of our great State, and memorialized for basketball fans across the country.

STATEMENT HONORING RAY AND BETTY WELLS

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to the Girl Scout spring gala being held by the Girl Scout Council of Bergen County, May 12, in Teaneck, NJ. They will honor Ray and Betty Wells, who will receive the Girl Scouts Outstanding Achievement Award for their many years of service to the Girl Scouts and other community and civic organizations. Proceeds from this event will benefit nearly 10,000 girls and 2,500 Girl Scout volunteers.

Ray and Betty Wells, whom I have known for many years, are community leaders who are an inspiration to us all. Each has a résumé of service, activities, and dedication that is incomparable. Their energy and enthusiasm are endless. It is their brand of volunteerism and personal generosity that has made our county an exceptional place to work and raise a family. Bergen County has been blessed to have good citizens like Betty and Ray.

Betty Wells, a Girl Scout herself for 5 years as a young girl, worked as a volunteer in Girl Scouting for more than 25 years, highlighted by 10 years as the leader of Troops 350 and 276 in Paramus. She was a charter member of the Order of the Evergreen and is a recipient of the "Thanks" badge, the Girl Scouts' highest honor for adults. She served as the association chairwoman and service team chairwoman in Paramus.

Ray Wells became involved in the Girl Scouts through Betty's involvement, serving first for several years as the fund drive chairman in Paramus before ultimately taking on the fundraising efforts for all of Bergen County. He also served on the board of directors. An architect, he also wrote a Girl Scout manual on building.

The Wells' Girl Scout activities centered, of course, around their daughter, Holly, who enjoyed Girl Scouting from age 7 to 17 with her mother as troop leader. Holly today continues the tradition of shaping young people as

owner and operator of a preschool in Pennsylvania.

Holly, of course, is only one member of Ray and Betty's lovely family, to whom they are immensely dedicated. They have two other daughters, Kerry, a secretary who lives in Fair Lawn, and Julie, a nurse in Seoul, South Korea. Their son, Tom, is an attorney, Peter is director of the Paramus Building Department and Jeff is the principal of Wells Associates, the family architecture firm.

Betty and Ray, who both grew up in Lyndhurst, moved in 1953 and began their involvement in community service almost immediately. Both served as Sunday School teachers at the Old Paramus Reformed Church, where Ray was Sunday School superintendent and Betty was a choir member, deacon, and elder. Betty joined the Stony Lane Elementary School Parent-Teacher Organization after their children began school, eventually becoming its president. She also was a member of or volunteered at the Paramus Junior Women's Club, the Paramus Garden Club, the Paramus Women's Club, the Juvenile Conference Committee, the Hermitage in Ho-Ho-Kus, the Church Guild at Valley Hospital.

Ray was a member of or worked with the Paramus Jaycees, the George Washington Cemetery Board, the Aviation Hall of Fame, the Bergen County Regional Blood Center, the Oradell Planning Board, the Bergen Museum of Arts and Science, the Boy Scouts, March of Dimes, and United Way. He joined the Paramus Rotary Club in 1964 and went on to serve as a director, president, and district governor before becoming an international director of the service organization. He headed up Rotary projects as diverse as Polio Plus—an effort to eradicate polio—Preserve Planet Earth and restoration of the gazebo at Bergen Pines.

The Rotary motto best describes Ray and Betty: "Service Above Self." Their good work and service to their neighbors and fellow men are limitless. Four decades of community service is a record that few can even come close to matching. I give my heartfelt congratulations to the Wells and wish them the best for the future. We are all blessed to have you pass our way. God bless and Godspeed.

CHANGE OF COMMAND OF ADMIRAL SKIP DIRREN

HON. TILLIE K. FOWLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Rear Adm. Frank M. "Skip" Dirren, Jr., who has been the commander of Naval Base Jacksonville since July of 1992, and who will be leaving us tomorrow to accept a new command in Norfolk, VA. Admiral Dirren is a man of character, courage and compassion and an outstanding naval officer. I am proud to call him my friend.

If it is true that "nothing is really work unless you would rather be doing something else," as J.M. Barrie once said, then Skip Dirren has not done a lick of work since he joined the Navy in 1964. He loves his job and is the quintessential Navy man—patriotic, loyal, and devoted to duty. A decorated veteran heli-

copter pilot, he has made the Navy his life, and he exemplifies the virtues that I associate with the service at its best.

Skip is also a fine leader and good man to have in your corner, as he has consistently demonstrated during his tenure in Jacksonville. His turn at the helm of our Navy complex has helped to steer our facilities and personnel through some very rough waters, and he has strengthened the already good relationship between the community and its Naval facilities in many ways.

His community activism has particularly endeared him to our citizens, and his warmth and eloquence have made him a much sought-after speaker. In short, he has become a respected and beloved member of the community, and his generosity, his kindness, and his many talents will be greatly missed.

Mr. Speaker, although the business of the House prevents me from attending Admiral Dirren's change of command ceremony tomorrow, my thoughts will be with him and his lovely wife, Susan, as they celebrate a job well done and prepare to enter a new chapter in their life together. I hope they know that they take with them the gratitude and affection of our entire city. I wish them both fair winds and following seas.

TRIBUTE TO MORTON GOULD: COMPOSER, CONDUCTOR, AND FRIEND

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight merely a few of the countless accomplishments in my dear friend Morton Gould's distinguished career, recently capped off by his receipt of the Pulitzer Prize for music composition.

A New York native, Gould began this career at the early age of six, when his first composition was published. His tutelage in piano and composition continued, and by age 21, he was conducting and arranging weekly orchestra radio programs for the WOR Mutual Network.

Perhaps Gould's most performed instrumental piece is his "Pavanne," from his "Second Symphonette." Other works familiar to all of us include "Latin-American Symphonette," "Spirituels for Orchestra," "Tap Dance Concerto," "Jekyll and Hyde Variations," and "American Salute."

The Library of Congress has commissioned his work, as well as the Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center, The New York City Ballet, and the American Ballet Theater. He has composed scores for Broadway musicals, films, and both television movies and series.

Conductors worldwide have had the pleasure of directing performances of his compositions, and, as conductor, Gould has appeared with major orchestras in the United States, Japan, Australia, and Israel.

Some of Gould's other awards include a Grammy Award, several Grammy nominations, the 1983 Gold Baton Award, the 1985 Medal of Honor for Music from the National Arts Club, and the Kennedy Center Honors in 1994. He received the Pulitzer Prize this year for "Stringmusic," which was composed at the

request of Director Rostropovich, to commemorate his last season as director of the Washington, DC, National Symphony Orchestra.

Gould served as president of ASCAP [American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers] from 1986 to 1994. He has been an ASCAP member since 1935 and a board member since 1959.

Certainly we have all benefited over the years from his work and know that future generations will benefit as well. Please join me today in honoring one of America's truest virtuosos.

SALUTE TO MR. ROBERT HEENAN

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Robert T. Heenan, the business manager of the International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 542, who is the 1995 recipient of the Salute to Labor Gold Medal Award.

Mr. Heenan joined the Operating Engineers Local 542 in 1948 after completing his service with the U.S. Army. He has served as the business agent, collection manager for the welfare and pension fund and the business manager for local 542.

In addition to his work with local 542, Mr. Heenan has served with distinction on the Pennsylvania State Housing Authority, the CETA board of Bucks County, PA and the Bucks County Water and Sewer Authority. Mr. Heenan is the current vice president of the Philadelphia Building and Construction Trades Council and the Pennsylvania State AFL-CIO Council.

Mr. Heenan's commitment to community service has led to significant strides in neighborhoods throughout the Philadelphia region. Under Mr. Heenan's leadership, local 542's apprenticeship program has donated a great deal of assistance to local nonprofit groups. For example, Mr. Heenan is responsible for the reconstruction of two ballfields at seventh and Packer Streets in Philadelphia.

Mr. Heenan is also a long-time supporter of UNICO Charities the American Diabetes Association, and the Marine Corps League's toys for tots campaign.

I join the Philadelphia chapter on UNICO, Bob's wonderful wife Mary Heenan, and the Heenan children and grandchildren in recognizing Mr. Robert Heenan for his fine contributions to his country and community. I wish him the best of luck in his future endeavors and am confident that he will continue to be a great contributor to communities throughout the Delaware Valley.

THE MILITARY HOUSING ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1995

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing H.R. 1611, the Military

Housing Assistance Act of 1995. The purpose of this measure is to enable active duty military personnel to purchase homes for themselves and their families in areas where the supply of suitable military housing is inadequate. As a result, the Department of Defense's on-base housing costs could be significantly reduced. This joint Department of Veterans' Affairs/Department of Defense [VA/DOD] program would be an excellent example of Federal agencies working together to enhance the lives of our armed services personnel while reducing DOD construction expenditures.

Under this program, DOD would be authorized to buy down the interest rate for certain active duty personnel purchasing off-base housing using the VA guaranteed home loan. This buydown would lower the monthly mortgage payment during the first 3 years of the loan. Loans covered by this proposal would, as is currently the case with VA home loans, be made by private lenders. The escrowed funds needed for the buydown would be provided to the lender by the VA. DOD would then reimburse the VA. These loans would be processed in the same way as any other VA loan which includes a buydown except that these loans would be underwritten at the second-year rate rather than at the full note rate, thus enabling more individuals to qualify for the loans. Additionally, DOD would be authorized to indemnify mortgagees against any loss, thereby covering the difference between the VA guaranty and any actual loss on the sale of the property.

Eligibility for these loans would be limited to all enlisted members and officers in the pay grade O-3 or below who are first-time users of the VA home loan program. Application for participation in this program would be made within 12 months of assignment to a housing shortage area. The service Secretaries would designate those bases that have a housing shortage.

An important component of this bill would require individuals participating in the program to participate in comprehensive prepurchase counseling. It has been demonstrated that counseling of this type results in borrowers who are better prepared to assume the responsibilities of homeownership. Additionally, VA would be authorized to assign qualified VA loan guaranty personnel to the bases designated as having housing shortages. These VA personnel would provide prepurchase counseling and loan servicing assistance and assist GI's with the purchase and subsequent sale of their homes.

After consulting with and obtaining the agreement of the VA, DOD would be authorized to transfer its property management jurisdiction to the VA. Thirty VA FTEE would be authorized to fulfill these responsibilities.

Under this bill, DOD would be authorized \$104 million and \$6 million would be authorized for the VA. VA estimates these amounts would provide for 32,000 loans per year.

I believe the Military Housing Assistance Act of 1995 would establish an excellent program, and I urge my colleagues who would like to cosponsor this measure to contact Bo Maske at 225-5031 or Beth Kilker at 225-9756.

REMARKS BY MAJ. GEN. VANG PAO AT THE VIETNAM WAR MEMORIAL CEREMONY IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FALL OF SAIGON

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, April 30, I was at the Vietnam Memorial here in Washington. I met personally with many Vietnam veterans and their families at the Wall there to remember the sacrifices of our soldiers and the 20th anniversary of the tragic fall of South Vietnam to communism.

One of the important ceremonies that I attended at the Wall was held by the Counterparts organization where thousands of Montagnards, Hmong, Laotians and Vietnamese attended to mark the 20th anniversary of the tragic and bloody Communist takeover of their homelands. Some of those in attendance at this somber and important event were Grant McClure, Commanding Officer of Counterparts and former advisor to the Montagnards in the Central Highlands of South Vietnam, Ambassador Bill Colby former director of the Central Intelligence Agency; Maj. Gen. Homer Smith head of the Defense Attaché Office during the fateful last hours in Saigon; Brig. Gen. Kor Ksor, a Montagnard leader; Maj. Gen. Vang Pao, Commander of Military Region II for the Royal Lao Army and head of Hmong Special Forces; General Thonglit Chokbenbun, Royal Lao Army Commander; Dr. Jane Hamilton-Merritt the distinguished Lao/Hmong scholar, author and photojournalist; and Philip Smith, Senior Legislative Assistant to former U.S. Congressman Don Ritter and current Director of the Center for Public Policy Analysis.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is crucial for the United States and Thailand not to forget the tremendous sacrifices of our former Vietnamese, Montagnard, Hmong and Laotian allies during the Vietnam War. I call upon all Vietnam veterans and Americans to oppose the current U.S. State Department and Thai policy of forcibly repatriating many of these former Hmong and Vietnamese Special Forces Commandos and combat veterans from refugee camps back to the repressive Communist regimes that they fled.

Mr. Speaker, it is important to make a part of the public record the speech that Maj. Gen. Vang Pao gave at the 20th Anniversary Ceremony which describes so well the major contribution made by many of our former allies and so many American soldiers during the Vietnam war.

STATEMENT OF MAJOR GENERAL VANG PAO

Dear Honorable Guests, Fellow Veterans, Ladies and Gentlemen: We are gathered here today at this ceremony to mark the 20th Anniversary of the tragic fall of South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia to invading Communist forces. But, we are also gathered here to recognize and honor those men and women who sacrificed and lost their lives in the Vietnam War—the Second Indochina War—fighting for freedom, democracy, and for the peace and security of Southeast Asia and the United States.

Tens of thousands of Lao and Hmong soldiers and their families who fought against the invading Soviet-backed North Vietnamese Army during the war are buried in unmarked graves in Laos and Vietnam. They

fought to defend their country and to help the United States against the expansion of Soviet Communism through its proxy regime in Hanoi. But, their names are not on the Vietnam Memorial Wall here in Washington. So, we must be vigilant to keep alive their memory in our hearts and tell the story of their brave sacrifices to our children and our children's children so that their memory and the important cause that they fought for is not forgotten by future generations.

In Laos, from 1969 to 1970, the Lao and Hmong Special Forces under my command captured and occupied the strategic site of the Plain of Jars (Thong Haihin) which was crucial to the overall course of the war effort. The Plain of Jars is near the border of North Vietnam and was controlled by three North Vietnamese divisions. During heavy fighting the Lao and Hmong Special Forces under my command defeated the North Vietnamese troops and captured many Soviet-supplied tanks, artillery pieces, anti-aircraft guns, trucks and many hundreds of tons of small arms and other equipment which cost Moscow an enormous amount of money. The Superpowers—the Soviet Union and the United States—were surprised that such a small number of Hmong and Lao soldiers could defeat such a large force of the North Vietnamese Army and then occupy and defend the Plain of Jars. This battlefield victory saved many Americans from having to fight against these North Vietnamese troops and their weapons as well as greatly slowing the advance of Communism in Southeast Asia for many additional years.

It is also important to note the major contribution made by the Lao and Hmong soldiers of the Royal Lao Army in locating and destroying many of the North Vietnamese Army's supply lines along the Ho Chi Minh Trail. The Lao/Hmong Special Forces caused heavy losses to the North Vietnamese troops and rescued many hundreds of downed American pilots.

The United States did not lose the Vietnam War on the battlefield. The United States withdrew from the Indochina War in 1975 because of world politics, U.S.-Soviet detente, American-Chinese relations and U.S. domestic opposition to the War. However, the United States eventually won the war in world politics in the struggle between Communism and Capitalism. Communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe collapsed with the help of freedom fighters like the Hmong and Lao combat veterans who assisted the United States in resisting the expansion of international Communism. Many Communist countries changed to become free countries because of the sacrifices of the Laotian and American men and women who defended freedom and democracy during the Cold War. Therefore, we must recognize and honor those men and women-in-arms who fought and died in the Vietnam War and remember that freedom, democracy and peace will once again return to Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia in the near future.

Thank you for joining me here today to mark this important occasion. God bless you all.

CENTRAL NEW YORK: NATION'S FIRST PEE WEE WORLD HOCKEY CHAMPIONS

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, last year I was as proud as I could be, or thought I could be, of

some very special young athletes in my home district, the Syracuse Stars Pee Wee Hockey Team. They had won the USA Nationals and all of our hometown was awash in publicity and congratulations.

Today I am eager to report that the same team has once again prevailed. They are now the holders of the World Cup of Pee Wee Hockey, having won on February 19 this year the 36th Annual Tournoi De Quebec in Quebec City. The tournament hosted 115 teams from 17 countries. The Stars defeated teams from Russia, Ukraine, Detroit, and Toronto on their way to becoming the first U.S. team to ever win the World Cup.

To put this tournament in perspective, more than 550 former or present NHL players have participated, including Wayne Gretzky, Brett Hull, and Mario Lemieux.

The players are: Daniel Bequer, goalie, of North Syracuse; Brian Balash, forward, of Auburn; Gary Baronick, forward, of North Syracuse; Drew Bucktooth, forward, of the Onondaga Indian Nation; Tim Connolly, forward, of Baldwinsville; Jeremy Downs, defense, of Syracuse; Joshua Downs, defense, of Syracuse; J.D. Forrest, defense, of Auburn; Todd Jackson, forward, of Cortland; Josh Jordan, forward, of Marathon; Tom LeRoux, forward, of Syracuse; Doug MacCormack, forward, of Cortland; Matt Magloine, defense, of North Syracuse; Freddy Meyer, defense, of New Hampshire; Anthony Pace, forward, of Cortland; Steve Pakan, defense, of Syracuse; Mike Saraceni, goalie, of North Syracuse; and Ricky Williams, forward, of McGraw. Head Coach Don Kirnan was assisted by coaches Mike Connolly and John Jackson and manager Chris Kirnan.

Freddy Meyer won the Tournament MVP trophy and Drew Bucktooth won the Grand Finale Game MVP. Tim Connolly was top scorer of the tournament and along with Anthony Pace was named a single-game MVP. Dan Bequer gave up only two goals in the last three games, which proved for some exciting hockey, especially in the Stars' 6-2 final game win over the Toronto Young Nationals.

I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating these young athletes for their performance, and for bringing home to the United States our first World Cup of Pee Wee Hockey.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE FOOD SERVICE STAFF AT THE MIDDLE COUNTRY SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the excellent food service staff at Middle Country School District in Centereach, Long Island, NY, for their hard work and outstanding service.

Next week, we will begin to celebrate National Child Nutrition Week, and it's an important time for us all to focus on the health and well-being of our children. For the food service staff at Middle Country schools, however, every week is Child Nutrition Week and every day is an opportunity to make sure that children are eating healthy and staying fit.

These individuals at the Middle Country schools continually go above and beyond the call of duty. Their work is not just another job, it is an important vocation. They are entrusted with our society's most precious possessions—our children. In their delicate hands, we place the crucial responsibility that's usually just reserved for mothers and fathers—the responsibility of caring for our children. The food service workers rise to this occasion graciously, and they gently nurture our students.

The food service staff who work at the Middle Country schools know that the little things make all the difference. They go out of their way to make sure that a particular little boy finishes his milk or a certain little girl sticks to her special diet. For this extra effort, we are most grateful, and on behalf of all of the people of eastern Long Island, I would like to thank them for a job well done. They truly are role models. Their example can teach us all.

I would also like to extend a special note of congratulations and gratitude to Audrey Prentice, the coordinator of the Middle Country School District's food service program. Audrey is a tireless champion for the health and welfare of our society's most vulnerable members. Her heart is in her work and that makes all the difference. I am very thankful for all of her wisdom, her counsel, and her service.

WELCOME TO JESSAMINE COUNTY MIDDLE SCHOOL

HON. SCOTTY BAESLER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. BAESLER. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to welcome Jessamine County Middle School from Nicholasville, KY, to Washington, DC, on their annual trip.

There is a proud history in our Nation's Capital and I am pleased that these fine young men and women are able to take advantage of the educational opportunities available here in Washington.

REMEMBERING THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the more than 1.5 million victims of Armenian genocide who perished 79 years ago, and their families who still to this day remember this crime against humanity with the same intensity and pain that was felt during 8 years of murder, plight, and savagery.

For 3,000 years, Armenians and Armenian culture had thrived in the area covered by the Ottoman Empire. The Turkish authorities in power in 1915, however, systematically wiped out nearly two-thirds of its Armenian population. They first executed intellectuals and doctors, then adult males, leaving the elderly, the very young, and women defenseless, as the Turkish Government forced them on death marches through the deserts.

In 8 short years, Turkey managed to slaughter a vibrant, thriving, indigenous population,

whose descendants today are ever vigilante in their reminding the world never to repeat crimes of this magnitude again.

For too long, people have ignored or forgotten this unimaginable atrocity. The time has come for the United States, and people everywhere, to remember and honor the victims of this brutal crime against humanity. It is imperative that we all remember the incredible inhumanity of which people are capable, for to remember is to be vigilant. And vigilance is the only way we can ever keep such atrocities from reoccurring. Through these efforts we can promote peace and goodwill among all nations and cultures. We must, for if not all that we consider humanity will be lost.

CUTS ENDANGER OUR ELDERLY

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Republican party is certainly full of contradictions. Six months after signing a "Contract With America" that included a platform promising fairness for senior citizens, they propose a budget that will harm the poorest and the least healthy of our Nation's older population. The House Republican budget outlines cutting Medicare funding by \$270 billion over the next 7 years. In the same period of time, they propose that we abdicate responsibility for the Medicaid to the States, while decreasing the funding by \$184 billion. In order to justify their cuts, they are insisting that without reform, the Medicare Program will be bankrupt by the year 2002.

Frankly, their new position makes very little sense. After all, nothing is being done to actually reform the system. Capping Medicare spending is not reform. Last year, President Clinton and the Democratic leaders in Congress struggled to reform the whole health care system, and to prevent the very crisis in Medicare that the Republicans decry today. Republicans refused to assist in the health care debate, and preferred partisan sniping. They were hiding their heads in the sand. They were all too eager to criticize the Democratic reform that would have applied small Medicare savings to comprehensive health care reform.

This year, we hear nothing of comprehensive reform. We are moving no closer to universal and affordable coverage. There are no genuine efforts to make our health care system more effective and more affordable. But the Republicans are talking about Medicare and Medicaid cuts. The cuts that they are proposing will not go toward saving Medicare, or ensuring universal coverage, but toward tax breaks to the wealthy.

The Republican party, which proudly authored a bill entitled the "Senior Citizens Fairness Act" now proposes to take a hit and the poor and the sick elderly, without putting one penny back into their health care. They are offering us all the pain of cuts, without the benefits of reform. Cuts like these are misguided, and should not be tolerated. Many people who have made tremendous contributions to this Nation, people in the twilight of their life, will suffer as a result of this budget.

SUPERFUND LIABILITY ALLOCATION ACT OF 1995, H.R. 1616

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, if ever a Federal program needed reform, it is the Superfund Program. It was first created in 1980 under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act [CERCLA]. It was changed and reauthorized in 1986 under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act [SARA]. It was supposed to be reauthorized in the last Congress and committees in the House and in the other body reported comprehensive reform bills, but this effort fell short in the final days of the session.

At the center of the Superfund Program are liability provisions arguably more draconian than found in any other Federal statute. Superfund liability is retroactive, meaning that potentially responsible parties can be held liable for lawful actions taken before enactment of CERCLA or SARA. Superfund liability is also strict, meaning that there is no need to prove negligence to establish liability. It is also joint and several, meaning that a party or parties that contributed small amounts of contamination to a contaminated site can be held liable for all cleanup expenses.

With Superfund site cleanups now averaging \$30 million, the incentive to avoid any liability at any cost is strong. Small wonder that Superfund has launched a tidal wave of litigation. At least \$1 in \$4 spent on Superfund cleanups is spent on lawyers and the consultants needed to support lawyers in litigation to avoid Superfund liability or to transfer liability to other parties via so-called contribution suits.

In my district, one of these contribution suits eventually involved more than 700 firms and organizations. More recently, a firm that had negotiated a cleanup plan costing nearly \$20 million with EPA turned around and filed contribution suits against three dozen local firms. More important than the moneys involved, these Superfund-driven suits have divided whole communities and created resentment that will last for years. This can't be what Congress wanted to happen when the program was created.

In response to these unpleasant realities, I am today joining the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BOUCHER], in introducing the Liability Allocation Act of 1995. Mr. BOUCHER and I first addressed these issues in November 1993 in the Superfund Liability Reform Act (H.R. 3624). After negotiations with the administration and other Superfund stakeholders, we introduced a revised version of H.R. 3624 as H.R. 4351, also entitled the Superfund Liability Allocation Act. This latter measure became section 412 of H.R. 3800, as reported by the then Committee on Energy and Commerce, and section 413 of the same bill as reported by the then Committee on Public Works and Transportation. As I mentioned earlier, H.R. 3800 was not considered by the House prior to adjournment in 1994.

This legislation would create an entirely new system of liability under Superfund, one based upon proportionality and the allocation of liability shares among potentially responsible parties. It places a moratorium on the commencement of cost recovery and contribution suits

for cleanup costs until the allocation process is concluded and a stay on all existing cost recovery and contribution litigation. Each party's liability would be calculated in expedited manner; parties will pay only their equitable share of the cleanup costs, those clearly related to their respective roles at the site and to the amount of waste they actually contribute; finally, the expedited process for assigning liability and the limited court review of that process should significantly decrease transaction costs for all parties at Superfund sites.

The new system established under this bill would operate as follows:

First, after a site is listed on Superfund's National Priority List, EPA notifies all parties at the site that they are required to participate in the liability allocation process.

Second, the parties choose from an EPA-approved list of private allocators to conduct the allocation.

Third, EPA and any of the parties may nominate additional parties to be included in the process or may excuse parties from the process.

Fourth, EPA is able to provide expedited settlements to "de minimis" and "de micromis" parties to enable such parties to avoid having to participate in the 18-month allocation process, satisfying small business' major concern.

Fifth, the allocator is armed with the necessary information-gathering powers, including subpoena power, and is able to enforce such powers with the backing of the Justice Department. Parties who do not cooperate in providing information are subject to stiff civil and criminal penalties.

Sixth, each party is given the opportunity to be heard, including submitting an initial statement and commenting on the draft allocation report before the final report is issued.

Seventh, after considering the "Gore Factors"—including the party's role at the site and the toxicity and volume of material—the allocator issues a report identifying each party's share of liability for the cleanup costs at the site.

Eighth, each party may settle with the EPA based on its allocated share. As consideration, the party is shielded from joint and several liability and from actions for contribution from other parties. Any party who rejects its allocated share will be exposed to joint and several liability and remains unprotected from contribution suits. Although the allocation is nonbinding as to the parties, the exposure to joint and several liability serves as a disincentive to reject the allocated share.

Ninth, the Government is bound by the allocation unless there is proof of bias, fraud or unlawful conduct on the allocator's part or if "no rational interpretation of the facts before the allocator, in light of the factors he is required to consider, would form a reasonable basis" for the allocation. The Government only has 180 days during which such review can occur, after which the right to reject the allocation is waived.

Tenth, the orphan share—for defunct and insolvent parties—is paid out of the Superfund.

Eleventh, the Government reimburses parties who pay for the cleanup for amounts spent beyond their allocated shares. The Government also pursues recalcitrant parties who fail to pay their allocated shares.

Mr. Speaker, many interests worked together in developing this legislation. If the

adage that success has many fathers while failure is an orphan is accurate, than the father of this excellent proposal is my cosponsor and learned friend from Virginia, Mr. BOUCHER. We have cosponsored several bills in the past and each of these bills has done well in the legislative process. It is a pleasure to join him again in offering this legislation.

We urge every member of this House to join us in cosponsoring H.R. 1616, the Superfund Liability Allocation Act of 1995, and ask that they call David Luken of my staff (ext. 53761) or Andrew Wright of Mr. Boucher's staff (ext. 53861) to do so.

RABBI AND REBBETZEN RYBAK
HONORED

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday night, May 14, 1995, Rabbi Dr. Solomon Rybak and Rebbetzen Dr. Shoshana Rybak will observe the completion of 10 years affiliation with the congregation and service to the Passaic and Clifton communities at Congregation Adas Israel in Passaic, New Jersey. I congratulate them and wish them all the best as they celebrate this truly special occasion.

Rabbi and Rebbetzen Rybak have been recognized as exceptional personalities in the Passaic-Clifton area as well as in the larger metropolitan New York-New Jersey educational community. Both have attained significant achievements in furthering Jewish education and values. Upon completing his studies at Yeshiva University and receiving rabbinical ordination from the late, renowned torah giant Rabbi Dr. Joseph Soloveitchik, Rabbi Rybak served as Rabbi Soloveitchik's research assistant in the Rogosin Institute of Ethics. Rabbi Rybak was appointed by Dr. Samuel Belkin, President of Yeshiva University, to the position of Rosh Yeshiva at the Yeshiva University High School and held that position for 27 years. Rabbi Rybak earned his Ph.D. in Semitic languages from the Bernard Revel Graduate School of Yeshiva University and has lectured and published on educational and Halachic topics. In addition to his duties as spiritual leader of Congregation Adas Israel, Rabbi Rybak is a Professor of Jewish Studies at Touro college, serves as the editor of CHAVRUSA, the professional publication of the Yeshiva University Rabbinical Alumni and is a member of the executive board of the Rabbinical Council of America.

Equally accomplished, Rebbetzen Rybak has balanced the dual role of a Rebbetzin and a professional in her daily routine. Rebbetzen Rybak was educated in both Israel and in New York and holds a Jewish Teacher's Diploma from Beth Jacob Seminary and a Doctorate in school and clinical psychology from Pace University. Rebbetzen Rybak has been involved in many of the congregation's programs, concentrating on the youth Yom Tov celebrations and the congregation's Simchat Torah, Purim, and Yom Haatzmaut festivals. As a therapist and licensed psychologist, Dr. Rybak has been involved with several groups of exceptional children including the handicapped, the developmentally disabled and the gifted. She is currently the clinical coordinator at the He-

brew Academy for Special Children [HASC] in Brooklyn and is a member of several professional organizations including the American Psychological Association, the National Association of School Psychologists, and the Council for Exceptional Children.

Upon their arrival in Passaic in 1984, Rabbi and Rebbetzen Rybak found a diversified community representing the full spectrum of modern Jewish society. In a quiet and unassuming manner Rabbi and Rebbetzen Rybak began actively participating in the ongoing revitalization of the Passaic-Clifton community. The contributions of Rabbi and Rebbetzen Rybak over the past 10 years have been instrumental in continuing to make Passaic and Clifton attractive to young Jewish couples looking for a vibrant area in which to establish their home. Their dedication to community service and education serves as a role model and inspiration to all. I salute these two fine individuals, and can only say that I am proud to call them members of the Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey.

COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1361) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for the Coast Guard, and for other purposes:

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1361, the Coast Guard Authorization Act.

The men and women of the Coast Guard are life savers, they protect our national security, they fight crime, and they protect our environment.

The people of Florida have a special appreciation for the work of the Coast Guard. As the chairman of the Florida congressional delegation, I in particular pay tribute to the 7th District which serves Florida, the busiest Coast Guard district in our Nation.

It is a privilege for me to represent Pinellas County, FL, which is home to three Coast Guard stations including Group St. Petersburg, which is responsible for protecting Florida's west coast down through the Caribbean, the Clearwater Air Station, the largest Coast Guard Air Station in the United States, and the Sand Key Station, which responds regularly to emergencies at sea and in our inland waters.

Because the Coast Guard has consistently responded to untraditional challenges to our Nation with determination, creativity, and effectiveness, the Congress has seen fit year after year to add to its long list of multifaceted responsibilities. In the early 1980's, when the flow of illegal narcotics through the Caribbean threatened the nationality security of the United States, the U.S. Coast Guard was charged with slamming the door on this drug trade. The vigilance with which the Coast Guard undertook this mission forced drug smugglers to abandon Florida as a primary point of entry into the United States. Those who persist in trying to bring drugs into our Nation through Florida have been met with the firm response,

such as last year when the St. Petersburg based Coast Guard Cutter *Point Countess* intercepted the freighter *Inge Frank* near the Sunshine Skyway bridge at the entrance to Tampa Bay, escorted it to its mooring, and joined the DEA and Customs Service in a raid that seized more than 6,000 pounds of cocaine, preventing \$272 million in illegal drugs from reaching our streets.

Most recently, when our Nation was faced with an exodus of tens of thousands of Cuban and Haitian refugees, the Coast Guard responded. The 7th District rescued more than 23,000 Haitians at sea in unsafe vessels last Spring, and expanded its operations last Summer, pulling more than 35,000 Cubans from the waters of the Florida Straits. Aircraft from the Clearwater Air Station flew 3,200 flying hours in support of these missions, and delivered over 600 tons of cargo to the U.S. forces implementing our immigration policies on shore.

It is the Coast Guard which is responsible for enforcing all United States laws at sea, whether they be immigration, narcotics, environmental, fishery, or safety-related.

It is the Coast Guard which is responsible for its well known search and rescue missions at sea. This mission not only saves lives just about every day of the year, but also saves significant amount of public and private property. Recently the Florida pilot of a small plane learned this lesson the hard way, when, far from land, he radioed a mayday, saying he had only 15 minutes of fuel left. His plane hit the water 70 miles west of Tampa Bay, and sank within 60 seconds. A nearby Coast Guard Falcon Fanjet used direction-finding equipment to locate the plane, witnessed it hit the water, and dropped a life-raft and emergency locating transmitter which enabled the pilot to be rescued later. Similar air rescues have saved 188 lives off the coasts of Florida alone since last April, and will continue to provide Americans with a level of safety at sea.

It is also the Coast Guard which is responsible for the less glamorous, but vitally important responsibility of maintaining vital aids to navigation that keep ships and boats out of jeopardy. Though some take channel markers, ocean buoys, loran stations, and other necessary navigational aids for granted, they are the critical signposts that allow for the safe passage of boaters on our waterways.

The Coast Guard receives invaluable help in fulfilling many of these diverse responsibilities from the volunteers of the Coast Guard Auxiliary. The 572 active members of Auxiliary Division 8, who provide support to Group St. Petersburg, make up the largest auxiliary unit in the Nation. Auxiliary members are very active in educating the public about boating safety issues, providing free boating safety classes and dockside courtesy marine examinations. Last year alone, in addition to training 1,330 students and conducting 8,104 courtesy marine examinations, Division 8 also conducted 1,364 support missions, logged over 14,607 underway hours, saved five lives, assisted 393 boaters, and saved more than \$2.6 million in property.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps the least known and understood of the Coast Guard's mission is one for which I have funding and oversight responsibility: defense readiness. When activated by the President, the Coast Guard assists the U.S. Navy in time of conflict, guarding the foreign and domestic ports we use to

deliver troops and vital supplies in support of operations such as Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Grenada, and most recently in Haiti. In recognition of these readiness and port security missions, the Appropriations Subcommittee on National Security, which I chair, has consistently provided funding support for the Coast Guard. In addition, I have worked to ensure that we better link our military intelligence assets with the Coast Guard to provide greater assistance in its drug-interdiction and security-related efforts. Such intelligence and detection capabilities dramatically improve the Coast Guard's ability to do its job, and I look forward to promoting more effective cooperation between the services in the future.

While the duties and expectations of the Coast Guard continue to grow, the funding necessary to fully meet them has not. Over the years, the Coast Guard has worked to find cost-effective ways to meet the demands placed upon it within an extremely tight budget, and I commend them. It is difficult to find another part of Government that does so much, so well, with so little. The last 2 years serve as the greatest example of this conflict between goals and resources. This administration has recommended sharp reductions in funding for drug interdiction, and as a result reports now indicate Caribbean trafficking may again be rising.

Changing administration policies with regard to Haiti and Cuba have encouraged greater and greater numbers of refugees to take to the water, forcing the Coast Guard to shift assets from other important areas to tackle this overwhelming burden. In each of these instances, the Coast Guard has become our Nation's last line of defense, and the line is being stretched thinner and thinner.

If past performance is any guide, the men and women of the Coast Guard will continue to meet the new threats to America's national and economic security with creativity, perseverance, and professionalism. Mr. Speaker, I salute them and their important mission and rise in support of this legislation to give them the tools to continue to undertake their important work which saves lives and protects our coastline.

RACHEL D. KILLIAN,
SCRIPTWRITING CONTEST WINNER

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary conduct the Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest. This past year, more than 126,000 secondary school students participated in the contest competing for the 54 national scholarships totaling more than \$109,000.

This year's Tennessee winner is Rachel D. Killian, a junior at South-Doyle High School. Miss Killian is an active member of her student council, enjoys reading and drama, and belongs to Knoxville Youth in Government. She plans a career in television and radio journalism-communications. Miss Killian was sponsored by VEW Post 1733 and its ladies auxiliary in Knoxville, TN.

I would ask that Miss Killian's essay, "My Vision for America" be entered into the RECORD. I believe we can all benefit from her insightful, patriotic remarks:

MY VISION FOR AMERICA

This country was founded by people of great vision. Although they came from different countries and backgrounds, they had a common dream which brought them together—the dream of a land where they could have better lives. By working together, these strong pioneers made this dream of freedom and opportunity a fantastic reality we call "America."

During the past two hundred years, this vision of freedom has appealed to many trapped under oppressive governments. Thousands found their way to America each year, escaping from wars, hunger, political unrest and religious persecution. They found a haven in America. These immigrants are our ancestors. They are our relatives not necessarily by blood, but by a common heritage. They endured many pains and sacrifices to arrive here. Many had nothing to hang on to but a dream.

These early Americans were genuinely grateful for every opportunity they were given. They respected the government for all it provided and gladly participated in the duties of citizenship. Unlike the grateful citizens of the past, many Americans today insult the government and blame the system for every problem. They demand benefits, such as military protections, without accepting the burden of paying taxes. They often believe they are entitled to certain rights over others and have forgotten what it means to be tolerant of others' beliefs. Worst of all, they display a loss of confidence in the future of America and the capability of American leaders. These unpatriotic feelings are destroying the optimism, the honor and the pride we should have in America. Because there are people burning with anger instead of burning with pride, we have lost the sense of brotherhood which once flowed from sea to shining sea and united this country.

My vision of America calls for a change in every American heart. We must remember the dreams of our immigrant ancestors and imitate some of their patriotic values such as love for each other, for our community and for our government. The men and women who created our nation did not expect others to rescue them from hardships. They were not complainers, but achievers, and their hard work brought America prosperity.

In my dream we are more like our ancestors. We are people of vision pushing for what we know is right. We display tolerance and patience for other individuals, and we emphasize our similarities rather than our differences. We look at our collective ancestors and say, "We are one, with one spirit. We are an American Family."

In my vision, I see a "new" America with patriotic citizens who know and appreciate all the lyrics to the "Star-Spangled Banner." I see citizens who talk about what's right with the country instead of what's wrong, where Uncle Sam is welcome at every dinner table and where citizens are proud to show they are Americans at times other than during the Olympics. I see a country that shares dreams and reaches for goals that will benefit everyone, not just a select few. I see Americans with changed attitudes toward each other and a land where every worker has a respected place and purpose—where every single person feels like an important part of one united spirit.

There are ways that my vision for America could be achieved. First, American newspapers need to print more positive articles to improve the public morale. Second, to remind citizens of their many blessings, ev-

eryone needs to be informed of the lack of human rights in other countries. It is so easy to forget how lucky we are to be living in the United States. Finally, Americans must stop dividing into so many groups. Instead of being Democrat or Republican, upper class or blue collar, black or white, we should be American. If we are going to be strong as a country, and supportive of each other, then we must be united as a people.

My vision for America is not a new one. Our ancestors held the same hopes for this country, but over the years their visions have been forgotten. If we could remember one thing from their success, then it should be that we must never stop believing in our visions for America. History has taught us that there are dreams that can come true.

VISION FOR AMERICA

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its ladies auxiliary conduct the Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest. This year more than 126,000 secondary school students participated in the contest, competing for the 54 national scholarships totaling more than \$109,000. The contest theme for this year was "My Vision For America."

I am proud to announce that one of my constituents, Stephen Jensen, won fourth place honors and a \$6,000 scholarship in the Voice of Democracy contest. Stephen is a junior at Tarpon Springs High School and hopes to pursue a career in entertainment or public relations.

In his speech, Stephen reminds us all of what can be accomplished when people are united by a common objective. I would like to share Stephen's speech with you.

What a vision we must have been. Drenched in sweat, caked with mud, and surrounded by the foul stench of rotting vegetation and debris, over six thousand volunteers toiled in Albany, Georgia this past summer under the blazing July sun to help the people whose lives were devastated by the worst floods in recent history. Side by side we gutted out homes and churches sodden by the floods and stripped the buildings down to their foundations. Sharing in this service gave me a vision of what an American community can accomplish when people are united by a common purpose.

There are those in this country who are overwhelmed by another flood sweeping through the streets of our land. The surge of violence and crime, drug abuse, loss of private and public virtue and the erosion of the family are but some of the storm-waters surging over the banks in our country today. Our first reaction is to view these problems with bitterness and despair, but if we can truly hold on to a positive vision, we will not lose hope. Let us share in the view expressed by American poet, Carl Sandburg when he wrote, "I see America not in the setting sun of a black night of despair ahead of us. I see America in the crimson light of a rising sun, fresh from the burning, creative hand of God. I see great days ahead, great days possible to men and women of will and vision."

Experiencing great opposition is not unique to Americans today. Are the challenges we face any more difficult than those faced by previous generations? Early colonists struggled with disease, famine, and the

rigors of an untamed wilderness. Later, our inexperienced forefathers fought the superior military and economic might of Great Britain to claim their freedom from oppression. In the nineteenth century, America was literally torn apart by Civil War yet a people was freed from slavery. Pioneers of that day endured tragic hardships in settling the West, yet prevailed and helped this country grow to its present dimensions. In this century, Americans have faced World War I and the devastation of the Great Depression, followed almost immediately after by the exhausting conflicts of the second World War. America's foundation was created and strengthened through overcoming all of these trials.

My vision for America calls for renewal of the ideals and faith in this country that made our forefathers victorious and America great. It was their commitment to these beliefs that gave them the determination to sacrifice and surmount tremendous obstacles. We as Americans must uphold and heritage of freedom. We must reaffirm respect for the dignity of the individual and respect for our laws and those who work to carry them out. We must acknowledge a higher power and adhere to the principles of honesty, hard work, cooperation with others and loyalty to our country.

As President John F. Kennedy declared, "No nation can remain free unless its people cherish their freedoms, understand the responsibilities they entail, and nurture the will to preserve them."

Working side by side with fellow American in Albany, I experienced first hand the vision of mankind which has give us strength and hope and courage in ages past as we have faced adversity and challenges. I felt the spirit of brotherhood of putting aside personal differences and working together for the common good. This is the vision which calls out through the Pledge of Allegiance, for us to be—"... one nation, under God, indivisible." My vision for America is the one bequeathed to each of us, the legacy of our forbearers who sacrificed their lives in every age for all our freedoms. I see an America at peace through the renewed commitment of her people, an America that is still the hope of the world. To this vision I pledge, in the words of the Declaration of Independence, 'my life, my fortune, and my sacred honor.'

THE ENERGY RESOURCE CENTER
OF DOWNEY, CA, LEADING THE
WAY FOR AN ENERGY-EFFICIENT
NATION

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, in this day of growing concern over both the economic and the environmental future of our Nation, I rise to spotlight a "new" building in my district that sets a national standard in energy efficiency, environmental concern, and the use of recycled materials. It is the Southern California Gas Company's Energy Resource Center [ERC] which is located in Downey, CA. Envisioned as a clearinghouse on energy and energy conservation information, the planners of the ERC sought to house this information center in a building that embodied the environmental goals of recycling and energy and resource conservation. They succeeded magnificently.

The ERC opened its doors in April in its "new" recycled building as a one-stop center

where customers can find the most efficient, cost-effective, and environmentally sensitive solutions to all their energy needs. At the ERC, people will be able to get answers to energy questions on such diverse subjects as natural day lighting, gas cooling, and low emissivity windows. The ERC will also house an air quality permitting office of the South Coast Air Quality Management District, that will allow businesses to make energy decisions and understand air quality permitting requirements in one stop. The ERC will provide meeting space for up to 700 people.

Designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] as an "Energy Star Building," the ERC is one of the Nation's best working models of energy efficiency and cutting-edge environmental products—a living example of how to recycle a building and use energy in the most efficient way. When construction began on the 38-year-old building in April of 1994, there were no wrecking balls. Instead, builders reused many of the materials that were already there. They incorporated those materials with many of the most advanced and environmentally sensitive technologies which are available today.

During the construction process, all of the 550 tons of material removed from the building—asphalt, red clay brick, porcelain plumbing fixtures among others—were sorted and stockpiled. Materials that could not be used again in the building were taken to recycling centers or were given to other builders. About 60 percent of the materials removed—approximately 350 tons—were recycled one way or another.

Contractors were required to use recycled, toxic-free, and environmentally-sensitive materials. As a result, 80 percent of the materials used in the construction of the ERC came from recycled or reused materials. The ERC building now features many unusual recycled materials such as concrete reinforcement bars made of recycled steel from weapons confiscated by the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department; flooring made of wood recovered from a condemned turn-of-the-century building in San Francisco; a wall made from recycled aircraft aluminum; and sections of the movie set used in the recent Warner Bros. film "Disclosure."

In addition to the construction materials, other state-of-the art, environmentally-sensitive methods were used such as soil protection, dust minimization, and adherence to noise control regulations. The preservation of existing land resources was not forgotten—whether they were trees, shrubs, vines, and or top soil. Drought-resistant plants were used for exterior landscaping. There are plans for an underground drip irrigation system to be fed by reclaimed water.

The Southern California Gas Company's Energy Resource Center in Downey, CA, is leading the way for sound environmental construction that is economics-friendly. Mr. Speaker, the Energy Resource Center will enable those who use it to have a much better energy-efficiency future and that is good news for our Nation.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL SCOTT E.
MILLS

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Colonel Scott E. Mills, U.S. Air Force, on the occasion of his retirement from the military.

Scott Mills has served as Chief of the U.S. Air Force Academy Activities Group since June, 1993. During the last 2 years, he has worked closely with many of our offices in coordinating Congressional nominations and inquiries for the Academy.

Born in Berkeley, California, Scott Mills received a Bachelor of Science degree as a member of the U.S. Air Force Academy Class of 1973. He received a Master of Science in Logistics from the Air Force Institute of Technology in 1984. His professional military education includes Squadron Officer School, Air Command and Staff College, and the Air War College.

Scott Mills' Air Force career is one marked diverse accomplishments. He is a Master Navigator with over 3,000 flying hours, serving as both C-141 navigator and C-141 navigator instructor. He has served with 4th Military Airlift Squadron, 323d Flying Training Wing, Headquarters Air Training Command, the Joint Cruise Missiles Project, and the 323d Support Group.

Scott Mills has received numerous awards including the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters and the Air Force Commendation Medal with one oak leaf cluster.

Mr. Speaker, Scott Mills' service to his country has touched the lives of countless young men and women either serving in the U.S. Air Force or attending the United States Air Force Academy. His integrity and his commitment to excellence are the trademarks of his career.

I ask my colleagues to join me in thinking him for his distinguished and selfless service to our nation. As he returns to civilian life, may he and his family enjoy the full blessings of the freedom he has so ably defended during this career as an officer in the U.S. Air Force.

CAREERS BILL INTRODUCTION

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join Training Subcommittee Chairman BUCK McKEON, his Vice Chairman FRANK RIGGS, YOUTH SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMAN DUKE CUNNINGHAM, Congressman STEVE GUNDERSON, Majority Whip TOM DELAY, Conference Chairman JOHN BOEHNER, and Budget Committee Chairman JOHN KASICH, to introduce the CAREERS (the Consolidated and Reformed Education, Employment, and Rehabilitation Act) Act to reform the Federal job training system.

This bill is the result of a number of Subcommittee hearings, and is the first complete product of the Opportunities Committee's

Agenda 104 process in which we examined the various programs within our Committee's jurisdiction to determine their effectiveness. Our Committee will be working to mark up this bill throughout the month of May, and will hopefully send a bill to the floor for consideration early this summer.

We drafted this bill starting from the position that the current Federal Work Force Preparation System is fundamentally flawed and in need of reform. There are simply too many programs, too much bureaucracy, too much duplication, and too much waste of taxpayer money.

The CAREERS bill is drafted based on two overarching principles: quality and local control. For many years, I have been talking to anyone who would listen about the need to institute quality into the Federal training system. Briefly, CAREERS focuses on providing quality training services by:

Simplifying the entire system from more than 100 programs into just four that we believe should be the focus of Federal involvement in job training: adult employment and training; adult education; vocational rehabilitation; and, career education and training for youths;

Giving States and communities the maximum amount of responsibility to run their own programs;

Because we believe that education and literacy hold the key to maintaining the long-term economic competitive position of the United States, we require that these issues are a key focus of the Federal work force preparation system; and

Demanding results in the form of high standards for improvement of local training and education systems.

With regard to local control: let me be clear, we are giving States and localities more power to run Federal job training programs than they have ever had in recent history. Governors will have unprecedented power to coordinate all Work Force preparation State level activities. As a State's highest ranking elected official, a Governor is the key to the job training system in every State.

It is at the local level, however, where the most dramatic change takes place. Work force development boards led by businesses will coordinate the entire system in communities around the Nation. They will create one-stop sites to ensure coordinated access to all local work force preparation programs. They will operate programs for adult training and severely disabled adults, as well as work with schools, libraries, literacy providers, and others to ensure the entire training system works together within the community.

As you can see, this is a tremendous undertaking and truly a dramatic reform in the way the Federal Government does business in job training. The CAREERS bill also undertakes enormous reforms in the higher education arena as well by eliminating SPREs (State Postsecondary Review Entities) and privatizing the SALLIE MAE and CONNIE LEE corporations.

Our final note. We have looked carefully at other approaches that would completely turn this program over to States in a modified version of "revenue sharing." As I have said many times, I do not support revenue sharing because we have no revenue to share. What I support is outlined in this bill: four consolidated programs, additional flexibility for States

and communities, but we must continue the Federal role in demanding results in the form of broad standards and goals to ensure accountability for this important investment of taxpayer dollars.

Again, I salute the hard work of Committee members to come up with this bill, and I look forward to working with the Administration and Committee Democrats to develop a bill that truly reforms our Nation's job training system.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "CONSOLIDATED AND REFORMED EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND REHABILITATION SYSTEMS ACT" THE "CAREERS ACT"

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, at a time when the skills levels of the American workforce are more important than ever before to U.S. competitiveness, this country's programs designed to prepare its workers are seriously fragmented and duplicative. Because education and training programs have been developed independently over many years, there is no national strategy for a coherent workforce preparation and development system.

As we all know by now, the U.S. GAO has identified 163 different Federal programs, totaling \$20 billion, which offer some form of job training and/or employment assistance to youth and adults in the United States—yet over the past several years we have continued to add to this number. A major focus of any reform effort must be to eliminate unnecessary duplication and fragmentation in these systems, and at the same time, provide States and localities with the flexibility needed to build on successful existing programs and initiate change where appropriate.

Today we are introducing the Careers Act—a multi-tiered job training reform effort that: Streamlines workforce preparation programs at the Federal level through consolidation of similar programs; and provides flexibility needed by States and local areas to further reform State and local systems—building on existing successful programs, encouraging change where such change is needed, and involving the private sector at all levels in development of the system.

This proposal builds very closely on two bills that Committee Republicans introduced last Congress—H.R. 2943, the National Workforce Preparation and Development Act; and H.R. 4407, the original Careers Act. It also follows through on legislation we introduced earlier this year, H.R. 511, which pledged significant reform in this area. With the Careers Act, we are going much further with reform than anyone dreamed was possible during last Congress.

Specifically, the Careers Act consolidates well over 100 Federal education and training programs (as listed by the GAO) into 4 consolidation grants to States and local communities. The four consolidation grants include: A Youth Workforce Preparation Consolidation Grant—consolidating Vocational Education; School-to-Work; and JTPA's Summer Youth Employment, Year-Round, and Youth Fair

Chance Programs with programs would be built on a model integrating academic, vocational, and workbased learning, and enhancing State and local employer input in the design/development/delivery of programs; a Vocational Rehabilitation Consolidation Grant; an Adult Training Consolidation Grant (including programs for Disadvantaged Adults and for Dislocated Workers); and an Adult Education and Literacy Consolidation Grant (including all Adult Education and Literacy programs). The legislation will provide maximum authority to States and localities in the design and operation of their workforce preparation system; drive money to States—and down to local communities to the actual points of service delivery; require the involvement of local employers in the design and implementation of local systems—through employer-led local Workforce Development Boards; require that service delivery be provided through a one-stop delivery structure; and we even allow the Secretary of Labor and States to use a portion of their funding to establish employer loan accounts for the training of incumbent workers.

Further, the legislation privatizes 2 existing government sponsored enterprises, Sallie Mae and Connie Lee—in the spirit of reduced Federal control for programs that no longer need Government support.

There is no doubt that future U.S. competitiveness is dependent on the skill levels of our workers. In addition to global competition, technological advances and corporate realignments highlight the need to focus on worker preparation. The future of U.S. competitiveness really rests on what I describe as a "3-legged stool." We have already accomplished the construction of the 1st leg—tearing down barriers to trade through the enactment of NAFTA and GATT. We are currently working on the 2d leg—providing tax and other incentives for modernization of the workplace. Finally, the 3d leg, and probably the most difficult to strengthen and uphold, but one that is imperative to succeed, is that of investing in and strengthening the education and training of our citizenry.

I think that the Careers Act accomplishes the building and strengthening of this "3d leg". It focuses on the workforce preparation and literacy needs of youth, adults, and individuals with disabilities. I hope that we will succeed in seeing its enactment this year.

FRANKING REDUCTION ACT OF 1995

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reintroduce the Franking Reduction Act of 1995, legislation that is necessary if we are to truly reform this House. The bloated franking budget has become nothing more than a blatantly abused political advertising slush fund, and it has got to stop. My bill, which has received bipartisan support, would slash the \$31 million franking budget in half.

The past 100 days have seen the passage of several substantial in-House reforms, proving to the American people our commitment to real change. The American people are getting the message that real change is finally happening here in Washington, which is precisely

why we can't stop now. We need to continue to pass legislation consistent with our promise of reform to the American people.

To keep the spirit of reform moving, I urge my colleagues to join me in some spring House cleaning. The frank has grown from a tool to inform and educate constituents about legislative issues into a campaign advertisement to promote personal and political agendas. We need to restore credibility to the franking process by making Members accountable for the costs they incur.

Not only will my bill cut franking by 50 percent, but it also requires monthly statements of costs charged to each Member's account to be made available to the public. This bill will apply to sessions of Congress beginning after the date of enactment.

The bloated franking budget can be cut without damaging the ability of Members to communicate with their constituents. In the 103rd Congress, I used less than 50 percent of my franking budget, without impairing my ability to effectively correspond with my constituents. It is a common misnomer that a reduction in franking affects a Member's performance. Rather, it forces Members to use their mail budget solely to inform and educate.

Mr. Speaker, I think we can all agree that bringing an end to franking abuse is long overdue. Cutting the franking budget by 50 percent will restore the original intent of the frank while following through with our promise of continued congressional reform. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

TRIBUTE TO LEONARD H. MACKAIN

HON. JAY KIM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I rise before the House floor today to recognize a major civic leader in the 41st District who has recently retired from many years of public service. The City of Brea has greatly benefitted from the contributions of Mr. Leonard H. MacKain who has been a leader in our community for many years.

Mr. MacKain has previously served on the Brea City Council from 1972 to 1976 with two consecutive terms as mayor from 1974 to 1976. During this period, he played an integral part in the building of the Brea Civic Center and Library and forming redevelopment areas which allowed for the construction of the Brea Mall.

In his career in education, Mr. MacKain has held the positions of superintendent, assistant superintendent, teacher principal, project manager and Board Educator member. His commitment and enthusiasm in this area has led to the construction and expansion of five schools in Brea and has created strong bonds between the city and the school district.

I also want to mention that Mr. MacKain has also served on the Harbors, Beaches and Parks Commission in 1976 and held this position for the next 15 years.

As the U.S. Congressman for the 41st District, I salute Mr. MacKain for his outstanding achievements and dedication as a public servant. Washington is beginning to delegate its power to the State and local level. This re-

quires able leaders to use excellent judgment with this new responsibility. Mr. Speaker, I believe that Mr. MacKain is a fine example of a decision maker at the local level who has put in the effort to successfully transform a community by understanding and recognizing how to utilize existing resources given to it. America needs more people like him.

HOME FOR GUIDING HANDS

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, mentally and physically disabled people are being helped by computers in two homes for the disabled because of techniques developed by Lloyd Hartvigsen. He credits part of the success for the lab he established at the Home for Guiding Hands at Lakeside, CA, to Lorraine Barrack, now 36 years of age, who has had cerebral palsy since birth.

"It just made sense that people who can't speak might find their voice with the aid of a computer," said Mr. Hartvigsen, a retired printer who established a 10-terminal lab for residents of the Home for Guiding Hands. The mother of Lorraine Barrack, Mrs. Elaine Barrack, said "It's the first time my daughter has been able to write us a note that says 'I love you.' This was the first year she's been able to send out Christmas cards. You just can't know how precious these notes and letters are to me."

Mr. Hartvigsen, working with Lorraine's family, decided that the wand and touch screen would be perfect, since she had control of her head movements. "With a touch screen, everything you do with a keyboard can be done just by touching the screen," he explained. "To use the computer, Lorraine puts on a cap with a foot-long wand attached. By leaning forward and tapping the wand on certain parts of the computer screen, she can write a note or play a game."

Lorraine and 14 classmates at the Home for Guiding Hands use the computer system to do schoolwork, to paint and draw, and also to learn to type and send letters to relatives and friends. Mr. Hartvigsen is also employed part-time as a computer instructor at St. Madeleine Sophie's Center for the Handicapped in El Cajon, CA. He began volunteer work at the Home for Guiding Hands in 1988, but it was in the past 4 years that he realized how helpful computers could be as communication tools for the developmentally handicapped. Originally a volunteer at the Home for Guiding Hands, he was hired several months ago by the Home to operate the computer lab that he had set up. He now instructs residents of the Home in the use of computers, as well as residents of the St. Madeleine Sophie's Center.

Mr. Hartvigsen is the son of Austin Hartvigsen of Santee and the late Mrs. Austin Hartvigsen, both of whom were volunteers for several years at the naturalization ceremonies in San Diego. They welcomed the new citizens, answered any questions they might have, and helped them register to vote. The family is an outstanding example of the best in volunteerism in America.

WHY AMERICA NEEDS A DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share with my colleagues a letter written by the Honorable Jesse Brown, Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs, to Mr. Stuart Butler, Vice President of The Heritage Foundation. The letter is in response to The Heritage Foundation's proposal to eliminate the Department of Veterans Affairs and establish it as a bureau within the Department of Defense.

I believe Secretary Brown's remarks point out how important it is to maintain the Department of Veterans Affairs. In the wake of all the "myths" being printed in the media about the Department's facilities and the services it provides, the facts laid out in Secretary Brown's letter make for very compelling reading.

THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS,
Washington, May 10, 1995.

Mr. STUART BUTLER,
Vice President, The Heritage Foundation, Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. BUTLER: I was rather perplexed when I read your proposal to eliminate the Department of Veterans Affairs and establish it as a bureau in the Department of Defense. Likewise, I was mystified by some of the specific program recommendations in your report on "Rolling Back Government." About the only statement that I agree with is, "The care of Americans who have served their country in the armed forces is a core function of the federal government." At least you are right in that regard.

CABINET STATUS

VA was elevated to Cabinet status in 1989 after years of congressional deliberation. President Reagan agreed with Congress that the agency charged with administering benefits and services to our veterans and their dependents (who now number 26 million and 44 million, respectively) belongs at the Cabinet table when issues are being formulated and acted upon. President Reagan was right. Your report portrays VA as an inefficient bureaucracy while offering no evidence in support of such a statement. I am curious how you arrive at the conclusion that the existing structure for providing veterans benefits and services would become more efficient with another layer over it, that of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and possibly others. Further, if VA were to be made a bureau within DoD, the Nation's obligations to our veterans would constantly be at risk of being subordinated to National defense and security needs, particularly in time of conflict or great danger. The lack of wisdom of placing veterans programs in such a precarious position has been obvious to Congress and Presidents for many decades. How could you possibly fail to realize—or even address—the fact that a separate VA assures that veterans' needs are addressed on their own merits and not based on whether our Nation needs to spend more or less on defense?

DISABILITY COMPENSATION

Turning to the proposals you make for specific VA programs, I found it extremely ironic that, in the name of "allowing veterans to enjoy the benefits of privately provided . . . retirement services" and modernizing the VA disability compensation program, you simply propose taking away compensation from certain veterans. One group who would

"benefit" from your efforts to bring VA up to the private, modern standards you admire are veterans with service-connected injuries or illnesses rate 10% or 20% disabling who do not meet an economic-need test that you failed to disclose and, thus, would lose their benefits. These veterans could have lost two fingers or four toes, or they might have persistent, moderate swelling of a foot as a residual of frostbite, or any of a wide range of other impairments—for which VA pays about 1.2 million veterans monthly compensation in the amount of \$89 (the 10% rate or \$170 (the 20% rate). These veterans, the target of your efforts to provide the "benefits" of what the private sector provides, will certainly be grateful for your efforts. I am also certain that they will find dismaying, as will all disabled veterans and all other Americans with disabilities, your unfounded conclusion that "[d]isability is no longer a major hindrance in finding work."

You also urge that disability compensation payments be limited to those disabled as a result of "direct" active duty experiences. This apparently would mean that compensation would no longer be paid for disabilities incurred during military service unless it can be shown they were caused by the performance of official duties. However, military personnel are considered to be on duty 24 hours a day and are subject to military discipline and the military system of criminal justice around the clock every day of the year. Unlike civilian employees, who can refuse assignments and leave their jobs, service members cannot refuse orders sending them to remote or unfamiliar areas in the United States or overseas. Doing so would subject them to criminal prosecution, as would unauthorized absences. In addition, our people in uniform are often subjected to unusual physical and psychological stress, including the special dangers involved in training for combat and the horrible risks and unique hardships of armed conflict. In a very real sense, whatever happens to them during their period of service is in the line of duty.

Given these unique circumstances of military service, it is only fair and reasonable that the package of pay and benefits for our military personnel includes comprehensive health care during service and, thereafter, a system of disability compensation and medical benefits for any disabilities incurred during service. I see these benefits as essential to the maintenance of our All-Volunteer Force.

Moreover, I believe it would be a disgrace, as well as very harmful to recruitment, if our military were to take a young man who was left paralyzed from an off-base accident, for example in Thailand or on an icy road in New England, and simply send him back to his parents and tell them that the Government was not going to be responsible for his medical bills or pay him compensation to make up for his lost earning power. To me, that would be a tragic reversal of our current, very sound policies.

MEDICAL CARE

Your assertion that the VA health-care system provides poor care to American veterans is totally unsubstantiated—except for a newspaper article by a disgruntled former VA employee (hardly the type of scholarship expected of a prestigious policy institute). Our accreditation scores are consistently substantially higher than those in the private sector. You say that "most telling is that only 9.6 percent of eligible veterans rely exclusively on the VA system for their health care." What this tells is not that VA provides poor service. Rather, it says that VA does not have the resources to treat many veterans who are not service-disabled

or poor. Veterans groups tell us that many of their members who are locked out by current constraints would prefer to use VA health-care services.

You cite as evidence of poor medical care successful malpractice suits against VA of \$254 million during the decade 1983–1992. That comes to an average of about \$25 million per year. Our data indicate a slightly higher number, about \$30 million annually. However, in the absence of any comparative data regarding the private sector, these numbers have no significance. In fact, when you consider that VA runs the largest health care system in the country and annually provides care to 2.5 million veterans, including 1 million episodes of inpatient care and 26 million outpatient visits, that figure does not seem out of line. Perhaps, your figures show just the opposite; that VA is providing high quality care.

You advocate a voucher system to provide health care for veterans. You say that this would permit veterans to choose their own insurance plans and that this would help save \$7.9 billion over five years. I would really like to see the economic analysis underlying that ridiculous projection. To whom would you provide vouchers: The 2.5 million veterans who receive VA care in any given year; the 5 million who receive care over a five-year span; or the approximately 12 million service-disabled and low-income veterans who have entitlement to VA care? How much would these vouchers be worth? Would they be sufficient for our veterans with a history of heart attacks or cancer to purchase comprehensive health care? Would they enable veterans with chronic mental illness, diabetes, or epilepsy to obtain all the care they need? Would your vouchers cover the complete health-care and rehabilitation needs of veterans with spinal-cord injuries, missing limbs, and blindness? Would you provide vouchers for World War II veterans needing long-term care? Or would your vouchers shift major costs of care to sick and disabled veterans or simply leave many of them out in the cold?

Have you examined the several studies suggesting that VA care is less costly than private care? How did you arrive at your apparent conclusion that private care would be more economical?

I believe you also need to realize that about 1 million of our patients have Medicare eligibility but have chosen VA as their health-care provider.

You want VA to close many of its hospitals, and you claim that the majority of VA buildings are under-used. Our hospitals run at an occupancy rate of 75 percent, compared to the private sector average of 67 percent. Our nursing homes have an occupancy rate of over 90 percent; and our domiciliaries, 83 percent. What kind of survey enabled you to reach the preposterous conclusion that most VA facilities are underused? Again, I would like to see the underlying research and analysis.

You call for a halt to all new VA construction. You obviously haven't seen the things that I have—veterans housed in open wards, communal bathrooms, inadequate facilities for female patients. These deficiencies need to be corrected; and we need to meet the growing need for modern outpatient facilities and fill major gaps in inpatient care in certain areas. We can't just terminate our construction program, unless we wish to close down the VA system. Unfortunately, that appears to be your goal.

You also mistakenly took a swipe at VA construction as "pork barrel spending." Very little pork creeps into VA construction, and your unfamiliarity with veterans' programs is revealed by your silly, mistaken reference to the appropriation of \$5 million

for bedside phones "in Virginia medical centers."

The appropriations conference report item you referred to used the expression "VA medical centers." The money was to assist in VA's national effort to provide bedside phones in all VA hospitals. In the veterans' area, "VA" usually means the Department of Veterans Affairs, not Virginia. If you continue to work in this field, this is one of the many, many things with which you'll need to become acquainted. Most are more consequential, such as the extent of the Nation's obligation to those who have served and sacrificed so much and the gratitude that the American people feel for their defenders.

Because of your reputation as a think tank, your report will receive serious consideration in Congress. It's a shame that it is as lacking in concern for our Nation's veterans as it is in rigorous analysis and pertinent data. I wish you had done a better job.

Sincerely,

JESSE BROWN.

SPEAKING OUT ON MEDICARE/ MEDICAID BUDGET CUTS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my distinguished colleagues, FRANK PALLONE, KAREN MCCARTHY, and CAL DOOLEY, for sponsoring this special order. I am pleased to join them for this candid discussion on proposed budget cuts to the Medicare and Medicaid Programs.

The Republican plan calls for nearly \$200 billion in cuts to Medicaid and other health initiatives. In my congressional district, and in communities throughout the United States, millions of Americans are served by the Medicare and Medicaid Programs. In spite of this critical need, in order to fund a tax cut for the wealthy, Republicans in Congress have placed Medicare and Medicaid on the chopping block. By taking this position, they are continuing to exhibit a callous disregard for those most vulnerable in our society—those in the dawn of life, our children; those in the twilight of life, the elderly; and those who are in the shadow of life—the sick, the needy and the handicapped.

Medicaid is America's largest health care program for the poor, covering about 60 percent of all Americans. This year, Medicaid will provide basic health care coverage for over 36 million low-income children, mothers, elderly, and disabled Americans.

Mr. Speaker, approximately 40 million Americans have no health insurance coverage. Without Medicaid, the number of uninsured would nearly double. This would result in needless suffering, and death and disease would increase. Further, we have not considered the drain this would create on the Nation's health care delivery system in treating those who are uninsured.

Between 1988 and 1994, Medicaid was expanded to provide coverage for pregnant women and children. This was done in an effort to decrease the Nation's infant mortality rate, and, at the same time, increase childhood immunizations. The expansion signaled our commitment to guarantee our children a healthy start and thus, a brighter future.

Mr. Speaker, the Republican leadership has promised to balance the budget by cutting \$1 trillion from the budget over 7 years. This would finance a proposed \$350 billion tax break for America's wealthiest citizens. In addition to its assault on Medicare and Medicaid, the Budget plan represents an assault on programs such as housing, summer jobs for our youth, education, job training, and energy assistance for our elderly.

As Members of Congress, we must take a strong stance in defense of our Nation's seniors. It is estimated that the proposed \$282 billion in cuts to Medicare would add more than \$3,000 to seniors' health costs. In fact, if the cuts to Medicare become law, the average Medicare beneficiary is expected to pay approximately \$3,500 more in health costs over the same 7-year period.

According to the Urban Institute, the typical Medicare beneficiaries already dedicate a staggering 21 percent of their incomes to pay out-of-pocket health care expenditures. While our Republican colleagues say that they aren't cutting Social Security, under their budget proposal for Medicare, seniors would see 40 to 50 percent of their cost-of-living adjustment consumed by increases in Medicare cost sharing and premiums.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to my colleagues for allowing this meaningful discussion on a very important issue. I share their concern that we must protect Medicare and Medicaid from the Republican budget ax. We must not allow the Republican Party to balance the budget on the backs of those most in need. By the same token, we will not allow our seniors and the poor to be used as pawns in a tax give-away scheme for the rich.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CONSOLIDATED AND REFORMED EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND REHABILITATION SYSTEMS ACT, THE CAREERS ACT

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, today I am joining the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, Rep. BILL GOODLING, all Republican Members of our Committee, and Representatives KASICH, DELAY, BOEHNER, and DAVIS, in introduction of the Consolidated and Reformed Education, Employment, and Rehabilitation Systems Act—better known as the Careers Act of 1995. This legislation transforms this Nation's vast array of career-related education, employment, and job training programs into a true system of workforce preparation and development.

As was brought to the attention of the Congress by the U.S. General Accounting Office over the past several years, the United States currently has as many as 163 different Federal programs, totaling \$20 billion, which offer some form of job training and/or employment assistance for youth and adults. In addition to the excessive number of Federal programs, the quality of U.S. training programs varies significantly. As a result, earlier this year we introduced H.R. 511, the Workforce Preparation and Development Act, which pledged that

the 104th Congress would, thoroughly evaluate our current programs, and subsequently develop and enact legislation that: First, Eliminates duplication and fragmentation in federal workforce development programs; Second, transfers major decision-making to States and local communities; Third, stresses the vital role of the private sector, at all levels, in the design and implementation of the workforce preparation system; Fourth, is market driven, accountable, reinforces individual responsibility, and provides customer choice and easy access to services; and Fifth, establishes a national labor market information system that provides employers, job seekers, students, teachers, training providers, and others with accurate and timely information on the local economy, on occupations in demand and the skill requirements for such occupations, and information on the performance of service providers in the local community.

Today, after a comprehensive set of hearings on this issue, we are following through on our promise. We are introducing legislation that will do what was pledged in H.R. 511. The Careers Act, does all of the above and more. The Careers Act would consolidate and eliminate over 150 existing education, training, and employment assistance programs into 4 consolidation grants to the States. Such grants would include: A Youth Workforce Preparation Grant; and Adult Employment and Training Grant; a Vocational Rehabilitation Grant; and an Adult Education and Literacy Grant. And these 4 programs, working together, will form each State's workforce preparation system.

Our bill provides maximum authority to States and localities in the design and operation of their workforce preparation systems. We significantly reduce administrative requirements, paperwork, duplicative planning, reporting, and data collection requirements across the various programs—in general eliminating vast bureaucracy within the system. However, our legislation does provide some broad parameters for the design of a workforce development system, that we feel are necessary to move the system in the right direction, based on testimony heard in our numerous hearings, and in talking to people around the country.

Specifically, title I of Careers, is designed to build an infrastructure in States and local communities for development and implementation of a comprehensive workforce development system. At the State level, Governors are asked to pull together key State agency heads and leaders from business and education to develop a single State plan and performance measurement system for the entire workforce development system. Governors are also asked to designate workforce development areas throughout the State, for the distribution of funds and service delivery under much of the system.

To ensure the involvement of employers in the design and implementation of local systems, Careers requires the establishment of local, employer-led, workforce development boards. These boards would provide policy guidance and oversight over local systems, and would be responsible for the establishment of local one-stop delivery systems—easily accessible single points of entry into the local workforce preparation system.

The youth workforce development program pulls school systems and postsecondary institutions together with local business leaders to develop a school-to-work system for both in-

school, and out-of-school youth in the community. This system is designed to result in challenging academic and occupational competency gains for all youth in the community, as well as completion of high school, or its equivalent, and other positive outcomes such as placement and retention in employment, or continuation into postsecondary education or training. States would also be required to show how special population students meet the performance standards.

Under the adult and the vocational rehabilitation programs, upfront or core services—such as information on jobs, assessment of skills, counseling, job search assistance, information on education, training, and vocational rehabilitation programs in the local community, assessment of eligibility for such programs—including eligibility for student financial aid—and referral to appropriate programs would be available to all individuals through a network of one-stop career centers and affiliated satellite centers throughout each community. For individuals with severe disabilities and determined to be in need of more intensive services, such services would be available through vouchers and other means to be used with approved providers of vocational rehabilitation services. Under the adult training system, for individuals who are unable to obtain employment through the core services, more intensive service such as specialized assessment and counseling, and development of employability plans, would be available—also through the one-stops. For those unable to obtain employment through these services and determined to be in need of education or training, such services would be provided—through the use of vouchers or other means that offer maximum customer choice in the selection of training providers. States would be required to establish a certification system for the identification of legitimate providers of education and training for receipt of vouchers—taking into account the recommendations of local workforce boards.

Finally, beyond the specific area of job training, the Careers Act includes privatization proposals for 2 existing government sponsored enterprises—again focusing on the streamlining of federal programs. Sallie Mae and Connie Lee were created by the Higher Education Act and are examples of for-profit, stockholder owned GSEs which have successfully fulfilled their intended purposes. Privatization cuts the ties to the Federal Government and establishes a willingness on the part of the Government to take a successful public-private partnership and turn it into a completely private venture when government support is no longer necessary. I want to thank the administration for its thoughtful testimony at our hearing on the issue of privatization and for its assistance in identifying and addressing the important and complex issue involved in privatization proposals. And also, I would like to thank the administration for its testimony and advice on reform of our job training system.

As a Congressman from a district in California that has been hit hard by defense and aerospace cutbacks—I understand that the skills of this Nation's workforce are more important today than ever before to U.S. competitiveness. However, our current patchwork of Federal programs is not the answer. The Careers Act addresses our long term workforce preparation strategy by creating a

seamless system for youth and adults to meet the competitive needs of our workforce. I thank our distinguished Chairman for his insight and leadership on this vital issue and I invite all of my colleagues to join with us in this dramatic effort to overhaul the Federal approach to job training and workforce preparation.

DEDICATION OF THE RICHARD
BOLLING FEDERAL BUILDING

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Ms. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform the members of this body that on Sunday, May 13, the people of the Fifth Congressional District of Missouri will pay tribute to the late Dick Bolling, a Member of the House of Representatives from 1949–1983. We come together this weekend to dedicate the Federal Building in downtown Kansas City as the Richard Bolling Federal Building.

Dick Bolling represented my congressional district for 34 years and it is a fitting tribute that this building be named in his honor. This building resulted from his vision—the vision of a man who understood how vitally important it is for the employees of the Federal Government to live and work in local communities like Kansas City throughout the country.

Dick Bolling will long be remembered as a giant of the House, and a voice for his constituents on the national political stage. He is a shining example of the generation we so recently honored on VE Day, a generation that fought economic depression, went overseas to defend our freedom, and returned to build a new society with opportunity for all.

Initially intent on an academic career after college, World War II intervened and Dick Bolling enlisted as a private and emerged 5 years later as a lieutenant colonel with a Bronze Star. Continuing as he began, Dick Bolling battled entrenched forces all of his life—the armies of ignorance, segregation and machine politics. His first post-War job brought him to Kansas City as Director of Student Activities and Veterans Affairs at the University of Kansas City, now known as the University of Missouri-Kansas City.

While at the University Dick Bolling became very active in the American Veterans Committee and the Americans for Democratic Action. His political activities led to his decision to run for Congress in 1948 against the Pendergast machine candidate in the primary and against a one-term Republican who was perceived to have a lock on the district. Mobilizing a core group of activist veterans, Dick Bolling characterized his election on President Truman's coattails as a fluke. He went on to be re-elected, by overwhelming victory margins, to 16 additional terms.

It is difficult to describe in a few short sentences the career of a man who served in this institution for 34 years. He was passionate about the House of Representatives. He was not afraid to be critical of the House as he was in his best known book, "House Out of Order," and he devoted much of his career to reform of its shortcomings. Known for his parliamentary skills, he was particularly proud of his contributions which led to passage of the

Civil Rights Act of 1957, the first meaningful civil rights legislation enacted after Reconstruction.

Dick Bolling served as an adviser to many of the great political personalities of his time: Speakers of the House of Representatives, Presidents and presidential contenders, and other national leaders. I have also been moved by the statements of his colleagues made in tributes at the time of his retirement from the House in 1982 and at the time of his death in 1991. He was a mentor to many of those elected to serve in this body and clearly the hero of countless more both inside and outside of the House of Representatives.

Perhaps Dick Bolling's greatest contribution to those who knew him or who know of him was his spirit. He never shied from fighting for a cause in which he believed. He urged his fellow members to work hard, to serve their constituents, to be honest, and to have the courage of their convictions. He is a role model to me and to countless others of my generation who have chosen public service. His leadership is a contribution which will not be forgotten in his congressional district or by the country. On behalf of the people of the Fifth District of Missouri I am proud to join in the dedication of the Richard Bolling Federal Building.

WE NEED TO BAN TOY GUNS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, once again, another child in the city of New York died needlessly at the hands of a police officer who thought the child had a gun. While the child did have a gun, it was a toy gun.

As a result of this ongoing crisis, I am introducing a bill today asking the Consumer Product Safety Commission to ban toys which in size, shape, or overall appearance resemble real handguns. Congress tried to ban toy handguns by passing the Federal Energy Management Improvement Act of 1988 which required that all toy guns manufactured or sold after May 5, 1989, be marked to distinguish them from real weapons.

The act required one of the following markings: a blaze orange plug inside the muzzle; an orange band covering the outside end of the muzzle; construction of transparent or translucent materials; coloration of the entire surface with bright colors; or predominately white coloration in combination with bright colors. The act also required the Director of the National Institute of Justice [NIJ] to conduct a technical evaluation of the marking systems.

The conclusion of the evaluation conducted by NIJ showed that the orange plug marking standard completely failed to enable police officers to identify the weapon as a toy gun. In fact, clearly marked toy guns were most likely to provoke shootings on the first trial, and less likely only after police officers gained some familiarity with the situation and the possible appearance of toy guns.

It is quite clear to me, and should be to all of you, that something drastic needs to be done to stop the needless shooting of innocent children. Markings are not enough—they do not work.

To ensure that there are no mistakes, no failures to recognize plastic from steel, I strongly encourage you to vote for a total ban on the manufacturing of realistic toy handguns.

COMMEMORATING THE 80TH ANNI-
VERSARY OF THE ARMENIAN
GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. HORN. Mr. speaker, eighty years ago the world watched in horror as one of the most tragic, savage periods in modern history—the destruction of the Armenian culture by the Ottoman Empire in what later became the Republic of Turkey—unfolded. Between 1915 and 1923, over 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children were systematically murdered by Ottoman leaders. Millions more were driven from lands that they and their ancestors had occupied for centuries. By 1923, the Armenian culture had been almost completely eradicated within the confines of what is now modern-day Turkey. That had once been a thriving Armenian populace of more than 2.5 million human beings in 1915, numbers around 80,000 today.

Racial/ethnic hatred was the reason for this brutal genocide—as it was in the Nazi death camps of Auschwitz and Dachau whose 50th liberation anniversary we are honoring this year. And therein lies one of the most important reasons that the world must never forget this shameful event. As we watch in horror at today's racial and ethnic atrocities in Bosnia and Rwanda, and as we remember the all too recent slaughter of one million Cambodians under the evil rule of Pol Pot, and as we listen in disgust to the racial hatred being preached by Americans of various racial and ethnic backgrounds, we must use this tragic anniversary of the Armenian Genocide to renew our efforts to make sure that any and all genocide atrocities never again occur. This is our memorial to those one and a half million human beings who were lost in the Armenian Genocide.

TRIBUTE TO OFFICER JOSEPH
GALAPO

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, as a former New York City police officer and in recognition of National Police Week, I rise today to pay tribute to Officer Joseph Galapo.

Officer Joseph Galapo was killed in the line of duty on August 16, 1988. He made the ultimate sacrifice for those he served. I extend my most heartfelt condolences to Officer Galapo's widow and three children. I hope it is of some comfort to the family to know the people of New York City feel a deep sense of gratitude for the sacrifice you have made.

During the week of May 14, we recognize the tremendous sacrifice officers of the law

make to keep our society free from crime and violence. I hope my colleagues join me in acknowledging the police officers who continue to protect the community in which they live and remember those who have lost their lives in doing so. I encourage you all to visit the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial located in the heart of Washington, DC at Judiciary Square. This is a fine way to remember those who we could never repay.

A TRIBUTE TO FATHER MICHAEL
LAVELLE

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to stand here today to honor a remarkable man from the 17th Congressional District of Ohio. Father Michael Lavelle took great pleasure in helping others and this Earth will sorely miss the light his presence brought.

Father Lavelle had a long and illustrious career with John Carroll University, culminating in his appointment as President of the University. He was a scholar of the highest order and a social worker with a giant heart. Father Lavelle is even known in international circles for his successful efforts to bring books and religious items into Communist Eastern Europe. Indeed, Father Lavelle was a scholar, an author, a linguist who spoke most of the major languages of Europe, and a literary man whom more than one Jesuit referred to as the "last of the Renaissance men." But, above all else he was a loyal and faithful priest who cared deeply not only for his fellow countrymen but for all people.

Mr. Speaker, it is rare that I have the opportunity to honor someone like Father Michael Lavelle who gave so much not only to his own community but also to the entire country. My heartfelt appreciation goes out to Father Lavelle for his contributions. He was a great man and will be sorely missed. May he find eternal peace and happiness in his reunion with the Lord.

HONORING DR. MICHAEL GANNON

HON. KAREN L. THURMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, this year, the State of Florida is celebrating its 150th birthday. This important milestone, Florida's Sesquicentennial, will be observed all year as our citizens recognize the varied events and people that have contributed to our State's rich heritage.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor someone who has contributed greatly to the understanding and popularization of Florida's history, Dr. Michael Gannon.

Dr. Michael Gannon is a Distinguished Service Professor of History at the University of Florida. A specialist in the Spanish colonial history of Florida and the Caribbean, he is also Director of the Institute for Early Contact Period Studies, which conducts research into the voyages of Christopher Columbus and the

first contacts between Europeans and Native Americans in the New World.

Raised in St. Augustine, FL, Dr. Gannon has had a long interest in the early Spanish missions of Florida about which he has written extensively. Two of his books, "Rebel Bishop" (1964) and "The Cross in the Sand" (1965) give readers an indepth look at the early history of Florida. He is coauthor of two other books and a contributor to numerous others on the region, including "Spanish Influence in the Caribbean, Florida and Louisiana, 1500-1800," and "The Hispanic Experience in North America." Dr. Gannon also edited the comprehensive "New History of Florida," which will appear in bookstores later this year.

Dr. Gannon served for 19 years as a member and two-time chairman of the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board; and currently serves under the Secretary of State as chairman of the De Soto Trail Committee and chairman of the Spanish Mission Trail Committee. Under the Secretary of Commerce he served as a member of the State's Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission, and chairman of that body's History and Culture Committee. In 1992 the U.S. Secretary of the Interior appointed Dr. Gannon to a 4-year term on the national De Soto Expedition Trail Commission. He is an Honorary Board Member of the St. Augustine Historical Society, and a member of the Editorial Board of the Florida Historical Quarterly.

In the area of military history, Dr. Gannon published "Operation Drumbeat," a history of Germany's first U-boat operation along the American coast in World War II. The book became a national best seller and the subject of a National Geographic Explorer program. The show won an Emmy award as the Best Historical Program in 1992. Dr. Gannon published "Florida: A Short History" in 1993 and in 1994, "Secret Missions," a Florida-based historical novel set in World War II.

Dr. Gannon has published numerous articles on history, religion, military affairs and ethics in national journals and magazines. In the summer of 1968, Dr. Gannon served in Vietnam as a war correspondent for the journal, "America" and the National Catholic News Service. He is the author of the historical article on "The Catholic Church in the United States" that appears in the 1994 edition of the "Encyclopedia Americana" and of another article under the same title that appears in the "Encyclopedia of Southern History." Dr. Gannon has lectured widely in this country, as well as in Spain, Italy, Mexico and the Caribbean.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Gannon is a distinguished professor who has been honored for his expertise and achievements. In 1979, the University of Florida National Alumni Association awarded him its first Distinguished Alumni Professorship in recognition of the impact that he has had on student's lives and careers. In 1990, King Juan Carlos I of Spain conferred on Dr. Gannon the highest civilian award of that country, Knight Commander of the Order of Isabel la Catolica. Dr. Gannon has also been the recipient of the Arthur W. Thompson Prize in Florida History and in 1978 was named Teacher of the Year for the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Gannon's work has added a great deal to our knowledge of the varied influences that have shaped the history of Florida. The Sesquicentennial celebrations in Florida will be that much more meaningful be-

cause of the careful research of Dr. Gannon. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to represent the University of Florida and professors like Dr. Gannon, who are dedicated to excellence.

MARTIN UNIVERSITY

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, Martin University is the oldest University in Indiana primarily devoted to the education of African-American students.

What follows is a richly deserved editorial about the University which was published in the Indianapolis News in April 1995.

[From the Indianapolis News, April 13, 1995]

A PILLAR IN BRIGHTWOOD

Thanks are due those community leaders who have made the inner-city Brightwood area a little brighter. What has happened there is an example to the nation of how local institutions can make a difference in their communities.

In 1987, Martin University moved its main campus from College Avenue to the Brightwood address of 2171 Avondale Place. The low-budget, nondenominational school came to the neighborhood at a time when families and businesses were moving out.

"The primary reason we moved to Brightwood is because the vacated buildings, including the beautiful St. Francis de Sales Catholic parish, became available to us at a great price. The revitalization in the community is a by-product," said Martin's public relations director, Pat Stewart.

Martin University still has four buildings at the original College Avenue campus. And in 1988, the university opened the Lady Elizabeth. Campus at the Indiana Women's Prison for inmates there.

The main campus in Brightwood comprises nine buildings. The university's move has provided a unifying entity for the community, which was divided in the 1970s when I-70 was constructed. The neighborhood also suffered from a loss of residents who moved to the suburbs.

Martin University has offset some of these changes.

Besides making good use of old buildings, the 84 faculty and staff members educate and train people who may not have similar opportunities elsewhere.

The institution serves 520 students from all over Indianapolis, most from minority and low-income backgrounds. Approximately 150 students reside in the Brightwood neighborhood.

The university offers more than traditional academic courses.

Senior citizens and children may attend computer classes and summer school programs, and all residents may attend seminars about economic and political empowerment.

The university also runs a health clinic where university staff, students and Brightwood residents who aren't students can come for counseling and medical services. And it holds clothing and food drives to benefit people with various needs in Brightwood.

The school doesn't stop there, however. Recognizing the need to broaden the experiences of the people it serves, it provides artistic and cultural events for residents. Among those activities, it has hosted the Carmel Symphony Orchestra and holds an annual Martin Luther King Jr. celebration.

"Caring about this community isn't an afterthought of the university. It's in our mission statement." Sister Jane Schilling told News reporter Judith Cebula. She teaches and serves as vice president at Martin.

The Rev. Boniface Hardin, founder and president of this university, deserves com-

mendation for the vision he has for his university and community. His goal of serving others and seeking to make them successful is the cause of success in his efforts.

One of the most impressive aspects of Martin University is its financial foundation.

The money comes through tuition, private donations and foundation grants.

At a time when welfare plans are being debated to death, it is refreshing to see dedicated individuals responding to urban problems with so little dependence on government remedies.